

People's China

人民中国

October 16, 1951

ONE YEAR OF RESISTANCE TO U.S. AGGRESSION AND AID TO KOREA

Kuo Mo-jo

CHINA'S ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

Chen Chien-ke

RETURN TO NEW CHINA

Israel Epstein

8

VOL. IV

Pictorial: *National Day in Peking*
Supplement: *Korean Peace Talks*

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Greetings

To the People's Republic of China On Its Second Anniversary

To Comrade Mao Tse-tung

Chairman of the Central People's Government of the
People's Republic of China

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Chairman, please accept my friendly congratulations. I send to the great Chinese people, the Government of the People's Republic of China and to yourself personally sincere wishes for further successes in the building of the people's democratic China.

May the great friendship between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union—firm guarantee of peace and security in the Far East—be further consolidated!

J. Stalin

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers
of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics*

Moscow, September 28, 1951

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA was greeted throughout the world on the occasion of its second anniversary on October 1, 1951. Congratulatory messages were received from the Socialist Soviet Union and the governments of the People's Democracies. Greetings were received from the leaders of the governments of India, Burma, Pakistan, Indonesia and Israel. The envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland in Peking, as well as the British, Norwegian and Dutch delegates for negotiations on establishing diplomatic relations with China also sent their congratulations.

WARM CONGRATULATIONS were received from the Communist and Workers' Parties all over the world. The All-India Forward Bloc and the Indian Socialist Republican Party both sent congratulations to the people's China.

NUMEROUS MESSAGES wishing the new Republic further successes came from the great international people's organisations, including the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Women's International Democratic Federation as well as many of their national sections.

AMONG THE MANY popular organisations which sent their greetings were the associations for friendship with China in Britain, Pakistan and Finland, the International Association of Journalists, the Red Cross of Czechoslovakia, the Viet-Nam Committee for World Peace, the All-India Students' Federation. Many individual greetings were received including messages from distinguished Soviet citizens such as engineer Kovalev, and hero of the Soviet Union Maresyev. The well-known American writer Howard Fast sent a warm message.

THESE MESSAGES of good will, and many others, have been brought to the people by press and radio.

ORDER OF THE DAY

GENERAL CHU TEH

On October 1, 1951, General Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army issued the following Order of the Day at the grand military review and parade on the occasion of the second anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.



ALL COMRADE COMMANDERS, fighters, political workers, rear service workers of the ground, air and naval forces, and public security forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, all comrade militiamen:

IT IS NOW TWO YEARS since the founding of the People's Republic of China. Our great Motherland has won brilliant victories and achievements during these two years. We have completely liberated the mainland of our country. The fine sons and daughters of the Chinese people formed the Chinese people's volunteer forces, which fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army, safeguarded the security of our Motherland, dealt blows to the American imperialist aggressors and won great victories.

WE HAVE CARRIED OUT the land reform on a gigantic scale, the suppression of counter-revolutionaries and the campaigns to exterminate bandits. This has further consolidated the people's democratic dictatorship and safeguarded national reconstruction. We have stabilised commodity prices, revived industry and trade, and our agricultural production has reached the pre-Anti-Japanese War level. Our cultural and educational work has also shown marked development and progress. These are the results of concerted effort and close unity between the army and civilians. I hereby wish to extend my hearty congratulations, thanks and regards to you.

BUT WE MUST BEAR IN MIND that American imperialism, which is extremely hostile to the victories of the Chinese people, and is not willing to take its defeat lying down, is not only still occupying our Taiwan, using every means to sabotage and obstruct the Korean armistice negotiations, and continuing its

aggressive war against Korea but is also actively preparing for a new war. Arrogantly disregarding the opposition of the people throughout the world, it has coerced its satellite countries, and signed a separate peace treaty with Japan. It is flagrantly rearming Japan and Western Germany. The danger of war gravely threatens the security of our Motherland and peace in the East and the world.

I ORDER YOU, therefore, to stand firm at your fighting posts with vigilance, to strengthen further the construction of national defences, and consolidate the national defences of our Motherland, to study unconceitedly and in earnest so as to master new techniques and learn the skill of co-ordinated operation of all arms, to raise the level of modern military science and the art of leading troops, to strengthen further the planning, organisation and precise carrying out of all aspects of work, to consolidate and raise the level of military discipline, and to strive to build up modernised national defence forces.

STRIVE FOR THE LIBERATION of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and other islands and to accomplish the great cause of unifying all China! Struggle for the security and defence of our sacred territories, territorial waters and air. Struggle for the defence of peace in the East and the rest of the world!

Long live the great unity of the Chinese people!

Long live the great unity of the Asian peoples!

Long live the great unity of the peoples of the world!

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Long live the Chinese People's Liberation Army!

Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people!

Stalin's Statement on the Atom Bomb

Generalissimo Stalin's statement on the atomic weapon, made on October 6 to a correspondent of *Pravda*, constitutes a momentous event in the struggle for world peace. It has confirmed not only that the imperialists have lost their monopoly of atomic energy, as V.M. Molotov already revealed in 1947, but that their much vaunted trump-card, the unilateral possession of an arsenal of atomic weapons, is also an illusion.

Fighters for peace in all countries are inspired with still greater confidence by Stalin's statement. It also encourages those who have so far been deceived by the atom bomb threats of the U.S. warmongers to shed all apprehension and passivity. It takes the wind out of the sails of the atomic blackmail that has so long passed for U.S. "diplomacy" and increases the possibility of banning the atomic weapon altogether.

Announcing that "one of the types of atom bombs" was recently tested in the Soviet Union and that "tests of atom bombs of different calibres will be conducted in the future as well," Stalin gave the reason why the U.S.S.R., which pioneered in the application of atomic energy to peaceful construction, is now producing bombs. "It is known that the Soviet Union has several times demanded prohibition of the atomic weapon but each time it has been refused by the Atlantic bloc powers. This means that in the event of attack by the United States on our country the ruling circles of the United States will use the atom bomb. It is this circumstance that has compelled the Soviet Union to have the atomic weapon in order to meet the aggressors fully prepared."

At the same time, Stalin reaffirmed that now, as before: "The Soviet Union stands for prohibiting

the atomic weapon and for terminating the production of the atomic weapon. The Soviet Union stands for the establishment of international control over fully exact and conscientious implementation of the decision to prohibit the atomic weapon, to terminate the production of the atomic weapon and utilise already produced atom bombs solely for civilian purposes." This is a striking contrast not only to the bomb-brandishing of the U.S. atomiacs but also to the fake American proposal for "control" which, as Stalin says, "presupposes not prohibiting the atomic weapon but making it legal and lawful."

"I think that the proponents of the atomic bomb may agree to the prohibition of the atomic weapon only if they see that they are no longer monopolists." These calm words of Stalin indicate the role of this new development in the fight for world peace. To countless millions they carry new conviction that peace will conquer war. In the hands of the peoples, atomic energy is a compelling argument for peace. Stalin's statement is a lesson on how to fight for peace, proving to would-be aggressors by weighty facts that they plot in vain against the mighty camp of peace and democracy.

The Chinese people, whose movement to resist American aggression and aid Korea also teaches the aggressors the bitter cost of their criminal adventures, fully support the stand of the Soviet Union which Generalissimo Stalin has once again made so clear. With the other peace-loving peoples of the world, they are determined to fight with new strength for the banning of the atomic weapon and for a world at peace.

Volunteers in Korea: A Glorious Year

A year ago on October 25, 1950 the Chinese people's volunteers made their first appearance on the Korean battlefield. Changing the course of the war, in heroic joint actions with the Korean People's Army, they hurled the invaders back to and beyond their starting point. The tremendous significance of this event has become clearer with every day of this struggle. By their victories during the past year, the KPA and the Chinese people's volunteers have frustrated the main attempt of the war camp led by the U.S. imperialists to gain its vicious ends by means of all-out armed aggression. They have given a brilliant example of how peace can be defended against the attacks and provocations of the aggressor. They have shown the peoples of Asia in particular that imperialist aggression cannot prevail when opposed resolutely by the united might of the people. Their struggle has consolidated and enhanced the decisive superiority of the world camp of peace and democracy over the camp of war and imperialism led by the rulers of the United States.

In this struggle the Korean Democratic People's Republic, young creation of a people that suffered forty years of colonial oppression, has grown stronger than ever before—a glorious proof of how free men and women can defend their independence. The

Chinese people who by safeguarding their peace and security inflicted a massive defeat on the American invaders, have shown their giant strength and what it means to the struggle of all Asia for liberation.

The joint victories of the KPA and the Chinese people's volunteers have had momentous results in the world-wide struggle for peace.

Militarily these victories brought the American version of the Hitlerite "blitzkrieg" to an inglorious end early this year. Since then the war has proceeded on a more stable front around the general area of the 38th Parallel. The desperate attempts of the US generals to regain their positions by various fancifully named offensives have only served to increase at a more rapid rate their already heavy casualties. This is particularly true of their air and naval losses. The aggressors have begun to complain loudly that they are no longer able to continue unpunished their campaign of murder of civilians from the air.

Politically the defeats of the imperialists in Korea have been just as spectacular.

The extremely poor morale of the invading troops in Korea cannot be hidden. American and satellite troops are quick to flee and surrender at the front. These unwilling conscripts, hating an unjust war,

see no reason to fight. There is constant friction between different national contingents and between officers and men in each contingent. When given access to the true facts, prisoners of all nationalities, captured by the people's forces, become convinced of the aggressive nature of the war and eagerly raise their voices for peace.

The governments of the various countries participating in this imperialist invasion are finding it more and more difficult to explain the Wall Street policy of aggression or indeed maintain their own confidence in its success. Faced by mounting attacks on their rights, their living standards and their lives, the peoples everywhere are pressing ever more insistently for a peaceful solution of the Korean question and of the problems of the world.

In the United States the so-called "great debate" and the bickerings between the Trumans, Hoovers, Tafts and MacArthurs vividly reflect the collapse of the adventurist gamble for quick victory in Korea. They also expose the frantic search of the ruling groups for new ways of deceiving their own people whose awakening they fear. As recent strikes to maintain wages have shown, Truman's desperate and demagogic proclamation of a "national emergency" has not reconciled the people to cuts in their living standards to pay for military budgets. The movement for peace gains ground in the very citadel of the warmongers.

In Britain, the government has shamefully responded to every flick of the American whip—shipping cannon fodder to Korea, backing the infamous and illegal "aggressor" vote against China in the United Nations, saddling the people with an insupportable burden of rearmament. But this subservience to Wall Street at the expense of the vital interests of the people has deepened hatred of the American yoke among all strata of the population. The movement for peace and normal relations with the Chinese and Korean peoples has grown constantly stronger.

The Australian Referendum and Asia

The Australian government of Premier Robert Menzies has recently received a severe rebuff from the people in its American-inspired attempt to outlaw the Australian Communist Party.

The "No" vote in the Australian referendum is a victory of more than local significance for the forces of peace and progress. It indicates that despite the pressure exerted on Australia by Wall Street imperialism, the Australian people are not ready to part with their rights and fall victim to the American version of "democracy." It represents a defeat for American imperialism because it proves that the Australian people are by no means willing to carry out the role assigned them under the notorious "security pact" with the U.S. recently concluded at San Francisco, the role of mercenary troops in an aggressive war against the peoples of Asia. It was to consolidate the rear for such a reactionary war that the Americans and the Australian rulers asked for a popular mandate to make illegal the Communist Party—vanguard of the partisans for peace.

In western Europe, the demonstration of American imperialist weakness in Korea and of the devastation that the American "liberators" bring is demoralising the reactionaries. It has promoted the growth of "neutralism"—the reluctance even among ruling circles to take part in the disastrous American war plans. The lessons of Korea have strengthened the ranks of the partisans for peace in western Europe.

The striking exposure in Korea of the fundamental weakness of imperialism has had an electrifying effect on the peoples of the Middle East. They are challenging foreign control in Iran, Egypt and other countries with increased confidence.

India and Burma refused to sign the American sponsored "peace treaty" with Japan. No small part in deciding them on this course was played by events in Korea in exposing the aggressive nature of this U.S. plot to harness a rearmend Japan to the American imperialists' predatory aims in Korea and elsewhere in Asia.

There is not one of these developments in which the joint struggle of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers has not played an important part. Their noble example is helping to mobilise the Asian peoples against the new intrigues by which imperialism seeks to restore its dominance in the Far East, against the attempt to knock together an aggressive "Pacific Bloc" on the model of the Atlantic Pact.

The example given by the peoples of China and Korea in opposing the aggressors and forcing them to come, however reluctantly, to the conference table has given new confidence to the peoples of Asia, including the Japanese people, in their ability to stand up and defeat imperialism.

The great victory of the forces of peace and democracy in Korea during the past year, based firmly on the growing strength and international solidarity of the world peace camp headed by the Soviet Union, is a milestone in the Asian peoples' long struggle for liberation and peace.

The peoples of Asia are sure that the Australian people, basing themselves on this victory, will continue to fight against the ignoble and dangerous part for which their rulers are grooming them. They remember the noble traditions of solidarity with Asia's struggle for freedom established by the Australian people, and particularly by Australian labour—the waterside workers' boycott of Netherlands shipping during the Dutch attempt to recolonise Indonesia after World War II, the resolutions of many unions against U.S. intervention in China, the constant protests of the Australian trade union movement against the rearmament of Japan.

We congratulate the Australian people who love peace and freedom on this victory. There is no conflict between the national interests of the peoples of Asia and the people of Australia. Both can benefit only from peace and normal relations and trade. By standing together in a broad peace movement, both can defeat the American plot to involve them in bloodshed for the profit of a handful of millionaires in Wall Street.

One Year of Resistance to U.S. Aggression And Aid to Korea

Kuo Mo-jo

*Chairman of the China Peace Committee**

A year has passed since the beginning of the great nation-wide mass movement to resist American aggression, aid Korea, protect our homes and defend our Motherland.

Our people's volunteers, fighting side by side with the Korean People's Army, have broken to pieces the American imperialists' wild dream of achieving a blitz conquest of Korea and pushing on to invade China itself. This is the main reason why, after suffering heavy losses in manpower and equipment and finding themselves pushed back to the 38th Parallel from which they had launched their aggression, the invaders were compelled to attend the armistice talks at Kaisung.

In this same year, our people have brilliantly accomplished important tasks on the home front. While sparing no effort in their support of the volunteers in the battle line, they have rapidly advanced national construction and increased our strength for national defence. In every field, the patriotic campaign to resist American aggression and aid Korea has become the prime mover of our work.

The sympathies of the Chinese people have always been on the side of the victims of aggression. The American imperialist war against Korea aroused the greatest indignation among them from the beginning. During the months that followed June 25, 1950, they repeatedly raised their voices in protest against the aggressive plans of the United States, which events in Korea had so glaringly revealed.

Warnings Ignored

On September 30 last year, Premier Chou En-lai warned the U.S. Government that "the Chinese people will not supinely tolerate seeing their neighbours being savagely invaded by the imperialists." The rulers of America paid no heed to this solemn warning, any more than they had to the mass protest that preceded it. In October, U.S. troops penetrated to the borders of our Northeast. Again and again, American air and naval units violated our territory, killed our citizens and damaged the property of our people.

Only one course was open to the Chinese people in this situation. That is why we initiated the campaign to resist American aggression and aid Korea. That is why, towards the end of October, our volunteers began to move into Korea to fight the American invaders.

The U.S. imperialists had begun by banking on a surprise attack by the puppet Syngman Rhee troops for the purpose of quickly destroying the young

Korean Democratic People's Republic. Nothing would have been more profitable for them than a push-over victory of this kind. But it took only three days of fighting after June 25 to smash this plot for a cheap triumph. The invading Syngman Rhee troops were put to flight by the Korean People's Army. The American ground, naval and air forces which rushed to their aid were also forced into precipitate retreat.

After three months of this, the aggressors became desperate. They threw all the U.S. forces in the Far East into the landing at Inchun and launched what they boasted was "the general offensive to end the Korean war." But once again the imperialist gamble was thwarted by the Korean People's Army, this time with the aid of the Chinese people's volunteers. In three campaigns between October 25, 1950 and January 7, 1951, the people's forces turned the enemy's insane "Christmas general offensive" into a shameful debacle. The enemy was again rolled back to points south of the 38th Parallel. That is how the American imperialist design to conquer Korea by a "quick war" met with total failure.

All U.S. "Strategies" Fail

Since then, the aggressors have changed their strategy. They have now turned to a "war of attrition" to defeat the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers. But this new strategy has found as little success as the first. Enemy losses had been in the neighbourhood of 60,000 in the three months from October to January. They were double this number, over 120,000, in the four months from the end of January to the end of May. In other words, the rate of losses in enemy manpower under the "new strategy" of attrition was almost twice that during the "all-out general offensive." It was in the light of such proofs that every "strategy" the imperialists could devise was bound to meet with ignominious defeat by the powerful people's forces, that MacArthur, the butcher of Korea, was finally thrown out of his command last April.

Since May, the battle has remained in the vicinity of the 38th Parallel. Holding the initiative in both offensive and defensive actions at all times, the people's forces have continued to inflict extremely heavy losses on the foe. From the day the Chinese people's volunteers went into action to September 25, 1951, the enemy has suffered 350,000 casualties. Among these, 150,000 were Americans bearing the main losses.

The damage done to U.S. imperialism may be gauged from the fact that American casualties in Korea during the past year have been more than double those sustained by the United States in the first year of its participation in World War II (i.e.

* Also known as the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression.



U.S. "Security" Rolls On

Cartoon by Fang Ling

from December 1941 to December 1942). The strain of these losses has been admitted by the American warmonger General Albert C. Wedemeyer, who called the Korean war a "bottomless rathole" when testifying before the Senate in Washington last June.

The telling blows sustained by the American aggressors in Korea have driven a wedge into the U.S. ruling clique itself. One section of it has lost all confidence in victory in Korea. Another does not want to abandon the Korean venture on any account. What to do then? To throw more men and resources down the Korean bottomless pit and extend the theatre of war, or to maintain the status quo in Korea so as to have a free hand for aggressive ventures elsewhere in the world? This is the question in dispute between the MacArthurs on the one side and the Trumans and Marshalls on the other—a dispute not on principles but on what steps are best suited to achieve world domination. This contradiction is reflected in the American acceptance of the Korean armistice talks on the one hand, and in the vile attempts of the American delegates to wreck these same talks on the other.

All the plotting of the American imperialists had not availed to alter the fact that their original scheme to destroy the Korean People's Republic and use Korea as a stepping stone to invade China, has been effectively frustrated. Before the eyes of the entire world, the young Korean People's Army and volunteer units sent by the Chinese people have defeated the invasion of Korea by American imperialism, despite the touted "moral and material" support of 51 other governments that it has conscripted behind the false front of the "United Nations" flag. Does not this demonstrate that American imperialism is indeed a paper tiger? Does it not show that the peace camp led by the Soviet Union is infinitely stronger than the imperialist war camp led by the United States?

The victory of our people in the campaign to resist American aggression and aid Korea is of the greatest possible importance. It has safeguarded the security of our Motherland and helped the Korean people in their just fight. It has strengthened the determination of the peoples of the world, and particularly of the peoples of Asia, in their struggle for peace and against aggression. In short, it has dealt a terrible blow to the criminal drive of American imperialism for world domination.

Our young Chinese People's Republic is invincible. This is the infallible truth that the Chinese people have proved and are continuing to prove to the whole world by their consistent struggle for the righteous cause of peace.

Chinese People Rally

Within China, one year of the campaign to resist American aggression and aid Korea has brought a

new nation-wide upsurge of patriotism. It has raised the political consciousness of the masses and further developed their education in patriotism. As a result, it can be said today that the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people have rid themselves radically of the reactionary psychology of over-estimation of the power of American imperialism, of subservience and fear before it. The people are now imbued with a new feeling of hatred and disdain for American imperialism. They have gained in self-respect and confidence that U.S. aggression will meet with final defeat. This is a great victory for the Chinese people on the ideological front, a victory that constantly produces new material forces capable of defeating the forces of aggression.

The patriotic upsurge in China has found its most concrete and explicit expression in the patriotic pact movement. This movement was created by our people in the course of the campaign to resist American aggression and aid Korea. Linking the patriotic fervour of the people to their daily work, the pacts set down the actual aims to be achieved by each person and group and combine a sense of direction with the performance of every task. They also forge strong links that join the people, one to another, in the task of consolidating national defence.

The signing and fulfilment of patriotic pacts had become a mass phenomenon, embracing people in all walks of life. In Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and other cities, over 80 per cent of the population have signed. In Hopei Province, pacts have been signed by 13,096 out of 15,598 villages.

Another great action undertaken by the Chinese people in support of our volunteers in Korea is the nation-wide drive for donations to buy them heavy equipment. The drive has been carried to every corner of the country, finding support everywhere. It has given new impetus to workers' emulation to

(Continued on page 23)

China's Outstanding Financial and Economic Achievements

Chen Chien-ke

"China's history has undergone more important changes during the past year than during the previous several centuries or even several millenia," declared Premier Chou En-lai during the celebration of the first anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. And in the year that has passed since then, still greater strides have been made. Never in the whole history of China has so much been accomplished in so short a time as in these two years following the birth of the People's Republic.

This is true of every aspect of the nation's life. It is particularly noticeable in financial and economic construction.

As the war of liberation was being concluded on the mainland two years ago, the Kuomintang regime in its death agonies reduced the country to a state of financial and economic chaos. In the vast areas only recently liberated from it, there was a huge financial deficit. Masses of almost worthless paper money were in circulation. Revenue income was negligible. Industrial production had come to a standstill. Almost 90 per cent of the country's iron and steel production capacity had been destroyed by war, and by Japanese and Kuomintang demolitions and depredations. The nation's communication network was paralysed. Not a single railway line but was either partially or totally dismantled by the fleeing Kuomintang. The situation in agriculture was no better. The nation's total grain output in 1949 showed a drop of more than 20 per cent from the average annual yield between 1931 and 1936. Cotton output was only 56 per cent of that in 1936. Trade channels were blocked.

It was upon such a heap of ruins that the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, began to build their new life. This is the background against which their achievements in financial and economic reconstruction during the next two years must be assessed.

Unification of Financial and Economic Work

Outstanding among these achievements are the development of the centralised, unified direction of national financial economic work, the achievement of an approximate balance between national revenue and expenditure and the basic stabilisation of commodity prices.

The chaos created by the reactionary KMT regime in the national economy hit the masses of the people hardest. To end this chaos and to rapidly improve the situation, the Central People's Government initiated a series of far-reaching measures under the *Resolution on the Unification of National Financial and Economic Work* promulgated by the Government Administration Council on March 3, 1950. As

a result of the thorough enforcement of these measures to centralise and unify the administration and direction of national financial activity, it was possible to establish a firm control over the revenues coming to the central government and which represented the main part of the national revenue earmarked for the principal branches of state expenditure. It was also possible to begin planned and unified utilisation of the nation's principal sources of revenue; centralise and unify the use of funds kept on separate accounts by the various state institutions, military units and other organisations and also fundamentally reform the old, disintegrating financial and economic system of the country.

Today, throughout the country, financial and economic work is conducted according to a unified, centralised national policy as concerns direction, regulation, planning, currency and communications. Investment, banking, trade, transport, industrial and agricultural production are all being carried on to an ever-increasing extent according to a single national plan which is able to take into account both national and local interests.

This achievement is unprecedented in our economic history.

As a result of this unified administration and direction of financial and economic reconstruction and particularly as a result of economies in expenditure and the vast improvement made in tax collecting, it was soon possible to achieve an approximate balancing of the national budget and to check the 12-year-old currency inflation. Over the past two years, big investments have been made in industrial and agricultural production, water conservancy, railways, communications and other projects of economic reconstruction over the above ordinary government spending, yet the national budget remains approximately balanced. This is because the nation's economy has continued its steady and rapid improvement based on the liberation of productive forces brought about by the great emancipatory movements of the revolution and the heightening of the political consciousness of the people.

At the same time, commodity prices throughout the nation have remained stable as a result of the balance achieved in the national budget and the measures taken by the state-operated trading organisations to adjust supply and demand in the principal commodities.

The former chronic price fluctuations and the 12-year-old currency inflation ended in March 1950. In December 1950, the wholesale price index of 25 principal commodities in 15 major and medium cities of China not only did not rise, but registered an

average drop of 5 per cent compared with February of that year.

During the first half of 1951 there was only a slight increase in commodity prices and, taking the wholesale prices of 32 principal commodities in six major cities of China as an index, the increase amounted to only 10 per cent which was a rational adjustment made by the government with a view to controlling the market fluctuations between supply and demand. This fundamental stabilisation of commodity prices has not only made the livelihood of the people more secure, it has also accelerated the restoration and development of national industrial and agricultural production and the interflow of trade between town and countryside and between the different parts of the country.

Production and Communications

In each of the past two years, the total investment in national construction exceeded that of any single pre-liberation year. In fact, the total sum invested in these two years in agriculture, water conservancy projects and farm loans alone far exceeds the total spent on these items in the whole 22 years of the reactionary Kuomintang regime. In the present year, in order to promote agricultural production, the state-owned companies and co-operatives for the marketing of local products jointly supplied the peasants with over 700,000 tons of soya bean cake fertiliser and 100,000 tons of chemical fertiliser. In 1950, food production increased by 14 per cent over 1949 according to the latest figure. In most of the old liberated areas food production has in fact already regained the pre-war level and some areas have already surpassed it. Thus as a result of increased food production and the unified and planned transport and distribution of grain from all areas in 1950, China not only overcame her shortages in food supplies, but also ceased to import food, and in this year actually exported a considerable amount of food.

In addition to this, cotton production in 1950 rose by 58.9 per cent over that of 1949 and this year preliminary data indicate an increase of 48 per cent over last year, thus far surpassing the 1936 production, the highest annual production of all pre-war years.

Tobacco production in 1951 was four times that of last year; while this year's production of other industrial raw materials such as groundnuts and jute will also exceed that of last year.

Great successes have been achieved in the field of water conservancy. In river control projects in 1950 alone, no less than 420,000,000 cubic metres of earth were removed in the construction and repair of reservoirs and dykes, in dredging river-beds and in cutting canals. Most of the dykes in the country totaling more than 42,000 kilometres were repaired. In this year, too, an additional 3,700,000 *mou* of farm land were benefitted from irrigation works under the various water conservancy projects financed or operated by the Central People's Government.

At the same time, another 13,000,000 *mou* benefitted from the various projects undertaken by private individuals and local organisations. In the current

year, over 325,000,000 cubic metres of earth have already been moved in river control projects. Such projects that benefit directly the lives of millions and the whole nation have successfully mobilised the creative enthusiasm of the emancipated peasants. For example, over two million people living in the Huai River area took part last spring in the work of harnessing the Huai River—one of the most stupendous constructive tasks in the history of China.

Industrial Reconstruction: The past two years have also seen a most rapid restoration and development of China's industrial enterprises, as shown in the following table:

Increase of output in 1950 over 1949

Description	Percentage
Coal	25
Power	13
Sales of Power	47
Crude Oil	58.5
Gasoline	33.3
Diesel Oil	264
Iron	290
Cement	110

At the same time the production of cotton yarn and piece goods not only exceeded that of 1949 but also that of 1936 (a record year) by 18 per cent. The output of cotton cloth increased by 8 per cent over the 1949 level.

Communications: The speed of restoration and development of the nation's railway network has also been astonishing. By the end of 1949, more than 21,000 kilometres of railroad were open to traffic. By the end of 1950, over 22,000 kilometres of railroad were in operation which is 90 per cent of the total length of railways operating in pre-war years throughout the country.

In addition to this, construction is being pushed ahead rapidly on the Chengtu-Chungking Railway in Szechuan, the Tienshui-Lanchow Railway in the Northwest and the Laiping-Chennankwan Railway in Kwangsi Province.

Over 100,000 kilometres of modern highways are open to traffic at the present time, which is about five times that before liberation.

Postal routes throughout China, too, have been extended to over 900,000 kilometres which is an increase of 60 per cent over the figure for 1937. Long distance telephone lines are now two and a quarter times longer than before the Anti-Japanese War. In addition to all this, China's civil aviation enterprises are being reconstructed and developed with the help of the Soviet Union.

Interflow of Goods Between Town and Country

The restoration and expansion of trade between town and country was one of the primary problems to be solved after liberation. Only by this means could it be possible to restore and develop industrial and agricultural production and activate the economy of both town and countryside. In the past two years and especially during the past year, the people's governments, both local and central, have achieved great successes in stimulating this interflow of trade



At the Village Co-op. Woodcut by Yang Kè-yang

with the over-all policy of "mutual benefit to town and countryside" by planned buying and marketing.

Great emphasis has been laid on stimulating an extensive interflow of local products between the various areas of the country. Since the autumn of last year, as a result of the great efforts made by government organisations at all levels, most of those local products, which had sale's difficulties have now found suitable markets. According to present general estimates, the annual output of the nation's local products, including handicraft products, is equivalent in value to 25 to 30 per cent of total food production. Eighty per cent of these local products and handicraft production was sold between autumn last year and the past summer to a value equivalent to over 50 billion catties of grain.

This is the first time in the history of China that interflow of local products has taken place on such a large and well-organised scale throughout the nation. The People's Government has paid great attention to this because it is a vital matter concerning the livelihood of all the people engaged in this trade.

The success attending this smooth and growing interflow of local products brings benefits to the whole nation. Following the land reform and the subsequent rapid development of agricultural production, what interests the peasants most is how to find markets for their surplus agricultural products and the various products of their handicraft and local industries. Only when this problem is solved can the peasants' livelihood be fundamentally improved and their production developed to a still higher level. The increased interflow of local products is an effective solution of this problem. It benefits the national capitalists and urban petty bourgeoisie as well. The raising of the purchasing power of the peasants which results from a quick sale of farm products and local products opens up in its turn a wider market for industrial and consumer goods and thus provides the merchants and manufacturers with great business opportunities.

Corresponding benefits go to the working class. The rapid restoration and development of industrial production which results from the increasing demand for industrial products provides more employment, a bigger demand for their labour and skill.

This trade benefits the state, for the restoration and development of agricultural and industrial production as well as the activation of trade between town and countryside increases national revenues. For these reasons the interflow of local products will be promoted even more energetically in the future.

Market Prosperity

A great expansion of business both private and state and a flourishing trade within the country has thus resulted from the centralisation and unification of direction in national financial and economic reconstruction work, the stabilisation of commodity prices, the restoration and development of industrial and agricultural production and particularly the interflow of trade between town and country. The relatively slack business conditions, which existed between March and May last year before the big reform measures took full effect and which was due to the exhaustion of the false purchasing power of the formerly exploiting classes and owners of speculative capital, have given way to conditions of a steadily expanding market. The long-term factors of healthy New Democratic economic progress are now coming into play. If we compare the first half of this year with the same period of last year, statistics from eight major cities—Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Tsingtao, Chungking, Sian and Kaifeng—show that the number of factories operating increased by 290 per cent and that the number of factories closed decreased by 33 per cent. Statistics also show that 258 per cent more shops opened and that the number of shops which went out of business decreased by 43 per cent.

Similar favourable developments can be seen in the increases of national revenue, in remittances and freight carried. From January to August this year, income from the national business tax increased by over 90 per cent. From January to July this year, the amount of remittances in the state banks showed an increase of three times over the same period of last year. The volume of freight carried by railway, highway and ship also increased.

All the trade routes from the West and North to East China and from Inner Mongolia to South China are becoming increasingly busy with a mounting flow of goods. Soap, matches, paper, chemical fertilisers and glassware which had a relatively slow sale during the first half of last year are now in good demand. All these developments show the improvement of trade and the activation of urban and rural economy. The parasitic speculative market under the Kuomintang regime has been eliminated. The market under the leadership of the people's state trading organisations that has taken its place serves the people's interests by restoring and developing production.

Such are the major achievements in financial and economic reconstruction in New China's first two years. Although we are still faced with certain financial and economic difficulties, these successes show that we have every reason for confidence that under the leadership of Chairman Mao and with the concerted effort of all the people, all difficulties can and will be overcome so that the economic construction of New China will be developed with even greater success.

FESTIVAL GIFTS

From many spheres of labour came news of creative achievements honouring the National Day.

Northeast China reported outstanding results in the nation-wide October 1 emulation drive. This campaign contributed to the value of extra production in 1951 which is estimated to be equivalent to the value of 10,000,000 tons of grain, enough to construct 32 textile mills with 50,000 spindles each.

The machine-tool industry reported that its 1951 output is now running at a rate three times that of 1949.

Ma Heng-chang, famous lathe-operator of a Mukden factory, reported that his brigade has raised productivity from four to five times in one week alone. It completed its nine months' plan 32 days ahead of schedule, and broke 19 records this year.

Taiyuan workers have sent to the mines the first of a series of 65 H. P. coal cutters manufactured for the first time in China.

Peasants near Hankow have overfulfilled their production targets by 20 per cent. They have contributed surplus grain to buy planes for the people's volunteers in Korea.

Railway workers building the Tienshui-Lanchow Railway in Northwest China, by a mighty effort completed the most difficult section of the line—the 20-kilometre stretch from Tienshui to Nanhochuan over rugged mountain country—ahead of time on September 28 in honour of the great festival.

14,000 Peking business men parading on the eve of National Day announced overfulfilment of their target in the donation campaign to aid the volunteers. They collected 31,200,000,000 Yuan.

Sufficient funds to buy 2,481 jet fighters have been contributed in the nation-wide donation campaign to aid the volunteers in Korea.

Peking artists began a two-week festival of plays, operas, national dances and music to entertain guests of honour of the capital. The new documentary, *Our Beautiful Land*, joint product of Chinese and Soviet film workers, is being shown in seven of the capital's cinemas.



CELEBRATING

On October 1, amid scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm throughout the country, the people celebrated the second anniversary of the People's Republic of China. Great military parades and civilian demonstrations took place in the major cities. Festivities continued everywhere until late into the night. New China's friends all over the world expressed their support and congratulations by messages and at celebration meetings. It was a day of glory for China. The mass demonstrations expressed the joy of the Chinese people in their achievements, their confidence in their future and their readiness to complete the mighty work they have laid their hand to and to defend it and the peace of the world from any attack of the imperialist aggressors.

AT THE TIEN AN MEN

The Tien An Men Square filled with the joyous masses of the people and their leaders and the columns of the people's forces, bathed in sunlight and brave with billowing red silk banners, was a sight of exhilarating beauty. It symbolised the glory and the fraternal unity of New China. More than 400,000 people took part in the great demonstration. First came a grand military parade reviewed by Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh—an imposing demonstration that the people now have the most modern means of defence at their disposal. The famed people's infantry and militia, the main cadres of victory in the revolutionary civil wars, were supported by modern mechanised units, naval personnel, paratroops and jet planes.

The parade and demonstration was reviewed from the main rostrum above the gate by Chairman Mao Tse-tung together with the Vice-Chairmen of the Central People's Government, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh, Soong Ching Ling, Li Chi-shen and Chang Lan, Premier Chou En-lai and other government leaders. On the gaily decked terraces erected in front of the Tien An Men were over 80 guests of honour from abroad. Here stood Ilya Ehrenburg and Pablo Neruda, executive members of the World Peace Council and the members of various people's delegations, including many distinguished representatives of India and other Asian nations, and the diplomatic corps.

This year the special guests from other parts of China were headed by mothers of the revolutionary martyrs, veteran fighters of the former guerilla bases, combat heroes of the people's forces and delegates of the people's volunteers in Korea. They looked with most intense interest at the modern equipment that has now replaced the captured U.S. material with which the PLA won the Liberation War. They were flanked by distinguished workers and engineers from the Huai River project, outstanding labour heroes in industry and agriculture. Here was Ma Heng-chang whose lathe brigade in a Mukden factory sparked the patriotic emulation drive. Here beside him was peasant Li Shun-ta, the famous mutual-aid team leader from Shansi.

From the main tribune on which stood the great leaders of the Revolution and the people's government, the gaze of these spectators moved to the columns of gay, enthusiastic, cheering people, to the model of the monument to the revolutionary martyrs which was erected opposite the centre of the Gate of Heavenly Peace, the Tien An Men.

CHINA'S NATIONAL DAY

THE PEOPLE MARCH

The briefest of pauses followed the last rumble of the mechanised forces. Then the whole Square was filled with columns of the Young Pioneers with their white shirts and red ties, who led the civilian parade. Their ranks were often hidden beneath the banners and flowers they carried with models of their own making: planes, ships, peace doves. They arranged ingenious tableaux to illustrate their slogan: "Always ready to study hard and work hard to defend peace." Before Tien An Men they released a cloud of doves. Then came massed red banners, and the leading column of Peking workers bearing portraits of Sun Yat-sen, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh together with Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and other leaders of the people throughout the world. The workers carried proudly the graphs of their production achievements. Columns of peasants many of whom had set out from their villages late the previous night to get to the demonstration were followed by government cadres, students, cultural workers. Banners, streamers, animated figures and models spelled out the achievements of the people in every sphere of life. They called for the unity of the peoples for peace. They affirmed their resolution to "Oppose American imperialism occupying Taiwan, invading Korea and rearming Japan." Again and again appeared the warmest greetings to Stalin, to Sino-Soviet friendship. Thunderous responses came to the cry "Salute the Heroic Korean People's Army!" and ever and again as the people waved their greetings: "Long Live Chairman Mao!"

Groups from the national minorities in their striking festival costumes added a further vivid touch of colour to the gaily marching columns. One of the most spectacular of the displays was a huge figure of a Chinese people's volunteer with his rifle at the ready, on guard against the aggressor.

The dramatic schools with a grand display of *yangko* dancers and waist drum players in colorful costumes concluded the civilian parade. Then the massed ranks of the people who had viewed the spectacle approached Tien An Men Square with their banners and cheers.

All day the Square and neighbouring parks were gay with people, but by early evening they filled again with an immense crowd. Loudspeakers furnished the music for a hundred dancing circles doing *yangko*. As dusk fell, a display of fireworks and searchlights unexampled for Peking turned the vast Square into a mammoth people's party.

NATION-WIDE FESTIVITIES

Throughout the vast land the people celebrated their festival with similar enthusiasm. In Shanghai, former stronghold of imperialism, more than 1,000,000 citizens celebrated the achievements of two years of freedom. In Mukden, 800,000 followed the parade of the people's forces reviewed by Kao Kang, Chairman of the Northeast People's Government. Tientsin, Nanking, Sian, Chungking, Canton demonstrated their unity in creative achievements. In Southwest and Northwest China, the national minorities and religious groups, Buddhists and Moslems, took a particularly prominent part in the festivities. In all major cities, dancing and singing continued late into the night at special people's parties.



GREETINGS FROM FRIENDS

Greetings to the new China on its National Day came from all over the world. There were messages of fraternal solidarity from the head of the Socialist state, Generalissimo Stalin, from the leaders and people's organisations of the People's Democracies, from the Communist and working class parties of the world, from democratic organisations and personalities in many countries of the globe.

Present at the great parade on the Tien An Men were the people's delegations of the Soviet Union, of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Korea, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, Viet-Nam, Burma, India, Indonesia and Pakistan. They brought the warmest good wishes from their peoples.

Celebrations Abroad

China's National Day was celebrated in many countries throughout the world by their governments and people's organisations and in the diplomatic missions of the Chinese People's Republic. In the U.S.S.R., exhibitions, meetings and concerts were held in many cities. The Soviet press published many special anniversary articles. Mass rallies were held in Bucharest and Sofia. New books about China were published. A Chinese film week marked the occasion in Budapest. Special exhibitions and film shows were held in Berlin, Leipzig and Warsaw. Viet-Nam's press carried special articles. In Britain, the Britain-China Friendship association sent greetings to Chairman Mao Tse-tung from its commemorative meeting. In India, the press marked the occasion widely. The first issue of a new monthly, *Naya Cheen*, in Hindi, appeared on October 1. Overseas Chinese in many lands held anniversary celebrations.

In Kaisung and on the fighting fronts of Korea, the people's volunteers held joyous celebrations. Their comrades-in-arms of the Korean People's Army and the people showered them with bouquets of wild flowers. On the active fronts they routed the enemy's vaunted "autumn offensive."

Great Example of the Victory of Internationalism

Kim Seng Yong

Director of the China Bureau of the Korean Central Telegraph Agency

A year has passed since the best sons and daughters of the Chinese people organised their volunteer units to march to the Korean front, holding high the sacred banner of resisting American aggression, aiding Korea, defending their homes and protecting their Motherland. At that time, in complete disregard of the repeated warnings of the Chinese people, the aggressive forces of the United States and Britain had crossed the 38th Parallel, invaded North Korea, and brought the flames of war up to the Yalu River—the border-line between Korea and China. This had created a precarious and difficult time for the Korean people. It also directly menaced the peace and security of the Chinese people.

In October 1950, the valiant Chinese people's volunteers, entering our country to fight side by side with the Korean People's Army, reversed this situation decisively. Two successive campaigns were launched, defeating the "general offensive to end the Korean war" of the U.S. and British invaders. In the third campaign, begun in January this year, the enemy forces were driven back to the south of the 38th Parallel. The occupied part of North Korea was liberated. Their design of expanding the aggression was smashed.

All these facts combine to show that the Chinese people's volunteers have made a tremendous contribution to the Korean people's struggle for unification and independence, to the defence of the security of the People's Republic of China, and to the peace of the world.

As a result, both the Chinese people's volunteers and the Korean People's Army have won the highest praise and respect from the peoples of the whole world. Our Korean people, particularly, regard the fraternal Chinese people's volunteers with love and gratitude. In our Motherland's time of adversity, the best sons and daughters of China took up arms, came to the aid of the Korean People's Army, and turned the tide of our liberation war. Their action consolidated the foundation of Korea's struggle for unification and independence.

Inspired by the internationalism and revolutionary heroism of the Chinese people's volunteers, the patriotism of the Korean people rose higher, their unity became more solid, their will to win the war more resolute. The Korean people continue their struggle for final victory, strengthening themselves at the front and in the rear.

The Chinese people's volunteers have also inspired the Korean people with their strict discipline,

bravery, firmness, tact, their brotherly attitude and modesty, industry, justice and many other good qualities. The Korean people have launched a widespread campaign of support for these brothers and close comrades-in-arms. Numberless banners have been presented to the volunteers. On some of the banners are embroidered these words: "Fraternal comrades! You have held high the sacred banner of resisting American aggression and aiding Korea. You have gained great merit in fighting our common enemy—American imperialism. This merit will never cease to shine in the mind of each Korean!"

In every village of Korea, the Chinese people's volunteers have been welcomed with cheers and seen off with tears. The warm respect of the Korean people for the Chinese people's volunteers is by no means superficial, symbolic or transitory, but deep-seated, heartfelt and enduring.

Unity in Struggle

The fraternal unity between the peoples of Korea and China was established in the distant past and cemented in blood. This historical relationship has been further consolidated by the Chinese people's volunteers on the Korean front. Our two peoples once engaged in the common struggle against Japanese imperialism. Now they stand together against American imperialism. This has strengthened our blood-brotherhood as never before.

Another aspect of this common struggle has been the exchange of strategic and tactical knowledge between the people's forces of our two countries. Together, they have advanced rapidly in the use of modern arms and in the mastery of modern tactics. They have grasped the secret of defeating the diabolic and arrogant imperialist troops. Armed with Marxism-Leninism, they have steeled themselves in internationalism and patriotism and strengthened their confidence in victory. Fighting side by side at the front, they have grown stronger than ever before.

By contrast, the hireling troops of the American-British invaders have become more and more conscious of the absurdity of their part in the war. Demoralisation, fear and mutual recriminations are constantly growing among them. Enemy soldiers at the front have repeatedly refused to obey orders, deserted, injured themselves to avoid battle and broken down psychologically.

The pronouncements of the American and British imperialists themselves show how worried they are over the problem of "reliable" cannon fodder.

What lies ahead of the deceived invasion forces—allured by gold dollars, relying on artillery and planes, terrified and fighting cravenly under constant watch—is total destruction.

Victories Inspire All Asia

Not only the Chinese and Korean people but all Asian peoples have increased faith in the ultimate defeat of imperialism, now that they have seen the world-shaking victories of the Korean and Chinese people's forces. These victories provide new inspiration for their struggle for national liberation and for the safeguarding of peace. Fighting heroically, the people's forces inflicted more than 350,000 casualties on the enemy, including more than 150,000 American and British casualties, between October 25, 1950 and September 25 this year. The American-British conspiracy to begin a world war has been frustrated. The incendiary scheme to demolish Korea, invade China, ruin the continent of Asia and attack the Soviet Union has been rebuffed. The "paper tiger" has been smashed to pieces.

Last year the invaders were rapidly driven all the way south to the Lak Tong River by so young a force as the Korean People's Army. Their answer was to concentrate America's armed forces in the Far East to launch a new "general offensive to end the Korean war." This only led to their being defeated again by what they considered the "inferiorly equipped" Chinese volunteers and Korean People's Army.

The war in Korea is an aggressive war by the troops of the United States and its satellites against the Korean and Chinese peoples. The military forces opposing this aggression are the young people's army of Korea and a small portion of the immense strength of the Chinese people—the people's volunteers. American imperialism admits to having brought into action the "cream" of its armed forces and the British and French imperialists have mobilised all the fighting forces they have available for Korea. We, on the other hand, have only begun to mobilise a fraction of our forces. Even in this situation, the Korean and Chinese people's forces have dealt successive blows to the American-British aggressors and force them to conduct cease-fire talks.

Proof has thus been provided that the imperialist forces can be defeated by the people of any country or nation, who, closing their ranks in unity, dare to take up arms and fight bravely. The war in Korea has cast light on the great gap between the actual strength of the American imperialists and their appetite for aggressive wars.

Let us further examine the reasons for these developments.

The Chinese people's patriotism in defending their homes and protecting their Motherland, and their spirit of internationalism in aiding Korea to resist American aggression have been firmly linked with the Korean people's patriotism in liberating their own Motherland and their internationalism in battling to defend world peace. This complete unity of motives and action makes the people's forces of our two countries invincible. The peoples and armed forces of both nations have been educated in internationalism and united in the common goal

by the Korean Nodong Dang and the Chinese Communist Party. They have become one in the struggle.

The brave sons and daughters of China, the commanders and fighters of the Chinese people's volunteers, who have been educated by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party, are writing, together with the heroic KPA led by General Kim Il Sung and the Korean Nodong Dang, a splendid page into the history of human progress. Their struggle is a concrete expression of the spirit of internationalism. The common victories of the Korean and Chinese peoples constitute a great example of the victory of internationalism.

These heroic victories have also raised the international status of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to new heights. Our two nations, having become strong members of the world peace camp headed by the Soviet Union, stand in the forefront of the struggle to preserve peace and oppose a new war. Supported by all the peoples of the world, we are daily strengthening our national defences and continuing this fight with mounting resolution.

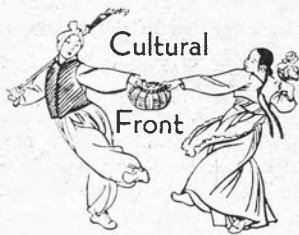
Futility of U.S. Plans

The American imperialists have shut their eyes tight against these evident facts. They are vainly attempting to save themselves from defeat and to realise their aggressive ambitions. For this purpose, they have resorted to trickery in the cease-fire talks, meanwhile raising a clamour about Van Fleet's "autumn offensive" and Bradley's "military end of Korean war." At the same time, they want to rearm Japan, to further their plan to enlarge the aggressive war.

But, if the enemy persists along this path, many more "Heartbreak Ridges" and "Bottomless Pits" lie before him. Once again we warn the American imperialists: if they want to avoid even greater humiliations in future, they would do well to ponder the fate of last year's "Christmas general offensive" and the disgraceful collapse of the "strategy" Truman and MacArthur worked out on Wake Island. What they must realise is that "naval and air superiority" can be and is being changed.

The Korean and Chinese peoples, and the peoples of the world headed by the Soviet people, have already seen through all imperialist intrigues. They have united and made adequate preparations to counter these intrigues. All the Asian peoples, including the Japanese people, and all other peace-loving peoples of the world firmly reject the separate "peace treaty" the U.S., Britain and their satellites have signed with Japanese reactionaries. They have risen unitedly in the fight against the rearmament of Japan.

The Korean and Chinese peoples have already become pillars of peace and security in the East, standard bearers in the liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia. We are rallying ever closer in the common struggle. With all our might, we support the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers in their fight to defeat the invasion of Korea and China by U.S. and British imperialism. We are sure of final victory in the war against aggression in Korea.



CHOI SUNG HI... A Korean Dancer in China

Choi Sung Hi, Korea's leading dancer, and her troupe have for the last several months been honoured guests in China. They have brought the modern dances of Korea to mass audiences in a dozen cities. Telling of the patriotism and heroism of the Korean people and the Chinese people's volunteers, they have given fresh impetus to the movement against American aggression and to aid Korea; they have cemented the friendship between the two peoples and in close collaboration with Chinese dancers, including famed Mei Lan-fang, they have helped to evolve a vigorous synthesis of the dance cultures of the two countries.

It was only a few months ago that Choi Sung Hi's dancers were performing at the battle fronts in Korea. I saw them first in bomb-seared Pyongyang. To volunteers sitting with their rifles across their knees, their battle kits by their side, they brought a vision of the youth and beauty of their land that the invaders were lusty to destroy. A few weeks later part of the troupe led by Choi Sung Hi's talented daughter, An Seng Ki, was caught in an encirclement. Three of its members were killed. The rest made their way north. Meanwhile Choi Sung Hi and some of her pupils were invited to China. In Peking they were established as part of the Central Drama Institute of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. Here Choi Sung Hi has trained a full ensemble of 110 members, half of whom are Korean and half Chinese. Studying Korean and Chinese dancing, elements of the classical ballet and modern western European dancing, dances of the nations of southeast Asia, music, theatre art and composition, they have created a completely integrated company. At their first performance in the Peking Youth Palace this summer they presented not only the best of the repertoire of the original troupe but a series of new dances based on their experi-

ences of Korea at war and also of New China in construction.

To her talents as a dancer, Choi Sung Hi adds an inventive imagination as a choreographer, an observant eye for modern reality and a mastery of stagecraft. All this is brilliantly displayed in her first new composition, a festival scene of the national dances of China. Each item is authentic—an acutely sensed description of a people's artistic spirit, yet each dance is interpreted and by subtle changes merged into the single composition. In the Chinese *Wu Shu* (shadow boxing) interlude, for instance, the traditional tempo is slightly quickened, the pattern of movement is made more flowing—the effect is more dynamic, while the grace, vigour and characteristic line is fully preserved.

Richly varied to entertain a mass audience, the new programme of the troupe includes national folk dances of both China and Korea. If she shows acute observation in her Chinese dances, in her *Drum Dances* Choi Sung Hi shows how completely at home she is in this national art form of her country. Second comes a series of dance dramas either in groups or solos. In the *Horseman*, An Seng Ki portrays a heroic Korean warrior battling victoriously with the foreign invaders. In *the Storm* is a stylised picture of an old boatman dauntlessly sailing his boat through the tempest. Perhaps this was inspired by the old boatman who helped Choi Sung Hi escape from the Americans and their puppet troops when, refusing to dance for them, she disguised herself as a peasant and reached North Korea in 1945.

Skilful Group Work

Skilful group movements and dramatic effects are displayed in several pantomime dance sketches. *Morning in the Rear* and *One Night at the Front* have a rousing impact on their audiences today. They show Chinese people's volunteers working like members of the family at a Korean farm in the rear and then later at the Korean front rushing to the aid of a hard-pressed

Korean unit. This group of dances also includes lighter moments of humour such as a pastorate love sketch, *The Woodcutter and the Maid*, or a comedy of children at play.

Three other dances are in a style that is peculiarly that of Choi Sung Hi. The *Sword Dance* is based on traditional Korean dance movements and rhythms. It is severely classical in form. The dancers' faces are masks set to express strength and vigilance. Costumes in deep, rich crimson and gold and the metallic clink of the swords heighten the effect which is achieved without miming, or a suggestion even of fighting motions with sword play. It has the beauty of Greek ceremonial figures round the frieze of a temple, the significant symbolism of movements whose roots are set deep in traditional folk art.

Chun Han in Prison is also inspired by Korean history—the story of one of Korea's most famous literary heroines—a figure of deathless love and hope in adversity. These dances are not directly connected with events in Korea today. It is a measure therefore of Choi Sung Hi's artistry that they are so clearly and significantly a part of Korean life and feeling now, that in their heroism and tragedy they give one a profound understanding of the modern reality of Korea cruelly attacked, wary but unbowed, and confident of final victory.

If these two dances touch on the heroic tragedy of the days through which Korea is now passing, the final ensemble *Festival of August 15* is filled with the spirit of the victorious, triumphant tomorrow. It is a joyous march with drums and cymbals, lanterns and masks. It has the exuberance of a fresco by Diego Rivera. It is a dance of the people, at once deeply traditional and modern, filled with the strength that marks democratic art.

Such dances as these have brought a stream of fresh inspiration to the modern Chinese dance. This too is exploring in many similarly interesting ways new creative means through which to express the surging life of today.



Flanking Chairman Mao Tse-tung (centre) on the reviewing stand are (right to left) Vice-Chairmen Li Chi-shen, Soong Ching Ling (Mme. Sun Yat-sen), Chu Teh, Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai and other members of the Central People's Government



Chairman Mao Tse-tung with Young Pioneers on the reviewing stand during the parade in Peking

People's China— Second Anniversary

Strength, confidence and joy marked huge parades held in every city of China on October 1, second anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic. In Peking 400,000 people demonstrated in honour of the anniversary and were greeted by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in the famous Tien An Men Square.



Representatives from the scores of China's national minority groups took part in the parade



NATION IN

Units from
Army, Navy
heavy artillery
and jet planes
militia, led
through Tien
were followed
workers, peas
all strata of t

The dove—symbol of peace—was prominent in the parade of the people

Pictures on
(top), workers



Cadets of the new people's Navy



New heavy tanks strengthen C

The people's militia—staunch peasant defenders of the country—joined the military parade for the first time

Many types of artillery passed Tien An
"Long live the People's Republic of China
unity of the peoples of



ONAL DAY PEKING

from the People's Liberation Army and Air Force, with tanks, rocket-launchers, bombers, together with the people's militia, took part in the great Peking parade in Tiananmen Square. They were led by massed columns of soldiers and representatives of the population.

The right show Young Pioneers (centre), and paratroops (below) in the parade →



China's national defences



When huge slogans read: "Long live the great motherland!" and "Long live the great socialist world!"





Representatives came from 14 countries to attend the second anniversary celebrations in Peking

AT TIEN AN MEN October 1



In the evening, as thousands danced in the crowded square, the skies were lit by a spectacular display of fireworks and searchlights

The Peoples of Asia Unite for Peace

Among the distinguished guests at the celebrations of the second anniversary of the People's Republic of China were the People's and Goodwill Delegations from Korea, Viet-Nam, Mongolia, India, Pakistan, Burma and Indonesia. They brought the warm greetings of their peoples. They have been given an open-hearted welcome by the people of New Democratic China.

These representatives of the Asian peoples gathered in the capital of the new China quickly found a common language with their hosts—the language of peace, of common aspirations for freedom and independence. This was the underlying theme of all discussions—for peace and against imperialist aggressions.

Statements made by members of these Delegations on this urgent question have been publicised on the widest scale by the press and radio of New China. We take great pleasure in reprinting the following excerpts from them.

Comrades-in-Arms for Peace

Hyun Hun,

Leader of the Korean People's Delegation

The peoples of our two countries are not only neighbours but are comrades-in-arms of long standing in the common struggle to oppose foreign imperialist aggression. Under the banner of resisting American aggression and aiding Korea, the 475 million Chinese people, like their Korean brothers, are doing their utmost to defend their homes and protect their Motherland. During our visit here we have ourselves seen these mighty efforts.



We have been particularly impressed by the mass movement to sign patriotic pacts—an expression of noble patriotism and internationalism.

Our comradeship is unbreakable and unconquerable. The struggle we are engaged in is just. It is progressive. That is why the unity of our two peoples consolidated in this mighty struggle will certainly gain us the final victory.

Viet-Nam Against U.S. War Plans

Le Dinh Tham,

President of the Viet-Nam Committee for World Peace

The Viet-Nameese people consider that the actions of the American imperialists in intervening in Viet-Nam, in invading Korea and occupying Taiwan, in rearming Japan and in signing the recent separate "peace treaty" with Japan, are all parts of their plan of aggression in Asia and for the instigation of a new world war. The Viet-Nameese people believe

that the armed struggles that are being waged by themselves and by the Korean people and the Chinese people's volunteers are effective means for defending Asian and world peace.

At the same time, the Viet-Nameese people have enthusiastically responded to every world movement beneficial to peace. Besides joining in the movements opposing the Atlantic Pact and the rearmament of Western Germany, the Viet-Nameese people have also participated in all the major campaigns in defence of peace such as the proposal raised by the Standing Committee of the Stockholm Peace Congress for the prohibition of atomic weapons, and the proposal raised by the Berlin Peace Council for a Five-Power Peace Pact, for the support of the Korean people and for the opposing of the rearmament of Japan as well as the arbitrary conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan.

Under the banner of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union and with the guidance of President Ho Chi Minh, the Viet-Nameese people are heart and soul with Generalissimo Stalin—the leading peace partisan of the world—and Chairman Mao Tse-tung—the greatest leader of the Asian people. They are determined to unite firmly with all the Asian peoples and people all over the world in a resolute struggle for peace.



An Example of Struggle for Freedom

Damdin Suren,

Member of the Mongolian Peace Committee and Member of the World Peace Council

The great victory of the Chinese people has strengthened the Socialist camp of peace and freedom headed by the Soviet Union. The Chinese



people have shouldered the major task of safeguarding peace in Asia. We, the Mongolian people, are overjoyed by the glorious achievements of the Chinese people. They have given an example to the people of all the other Asian countries in the struggle to oppose the imperialist bandits—in the struggle for freedom and independence. We, the Mongolian people, together with the

Chinese, Korean and all other people of goodwill, will oppose to the end the separate peace treaty and rearming of Japan and the aggressive war in Korea.

Aggression Must Be Resisted!

Pandit Sundarlal,

Member of the All-India Peace Council

We hate aggression by one nation against another in any shape or form. We believe it is the duty of every freedom-loving human being to do all he or she can to resist such aggression. Mahatma Gandhi taught us a non-violent way of resisting aggression. At the same time he was clearly of the opinion that where the technique of non-violent resistance is not known or, for some reason, cannot be applied, it becomes the sacred duty of the country attacked to resist aggression even by force of arms. He taught us that submission to aggression was not only cowardice but a crime. We, the people of India, therefore, wholly support our brothers of China in their fight against internal and external enemies and congratulate them on their successes.

When we go back to our country we will tell our people from personal knowledge that Chairman Mao Tse-tung is today one of the world's greatest pillars of world peace. We know that China joined in the Korean struggle only when her own borders were seriously threatened and only in defence of her own integrity.

We greatly appreciated the Soviet Union's proposals for the gradual and simultaneous disarmament of the nations of the world as well as her demand for the immediate destruction of all atomic weapons. We grieved that other great nations did not agree to those proposals.



We are convinced that real understanding and friendship between India and China, which we are confident will grow with the progress of the years, will make a solid and abiding contribution towards peace.

The People Hate War

Thakin Ko Daw Maing,

Leader of the Burmese People's Delegation



The masses of the people hate war. It is only a handful of imperialists, capitalists and munition merchants who launched the aggressive war in Korea and who want war.

For lasting world peace, let all war-hating Burmese people go hand-in-hand with the peace-loving people all over the whole world!

The Burmese People Against Imperialism

Thakin Lwin,

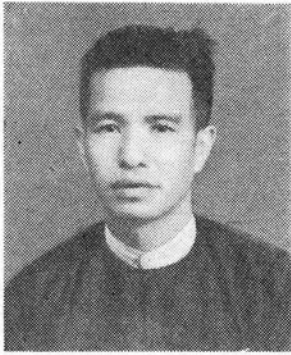
Chairman of the Burmese Peace Congress

The American imperialists and their henchmen are plotting to launch another world war.

The American imperialists use the United Nations as their instrument to invade Korea and kill the Korean people. Furthermore, they have shamelessly occupied Chinese territory, Taiwan, and repeatedly infringed Chinese territorial sea and air space. They have released German nazi and Japanese fascist war criminals and . . . made an illegal separate peace treaty with Japan. But war can be avoided if the people of the whole world unite. The people's strength can hold in check the aggressive war started by the American imperialists.

The memory of the three years of bloody Japanese fascist rule is still fresh in their minds. The Burmese people, irrespective of race, religion, creed and sex, have a common goal—world peace. People of all walks of life have united in the struggle for world peace. They have given their full support to the Stockholm Peace Appeal and to the proposal for a Five-Power Peace Pact. Constant efforts have been made to stop the war of aggression against Korea and other war plans.

The American imperialists are conducting sabotage against the People's Republic of China, vanguard of the anti-imperialist struggle which, led by the teacher of the Asian peoples, Mao



Tse-tung, is marching forward to the goal of world peace.

The Burmese people will continue to struggle on the side of the peace camp with still greater determination to the very end. We firmly believe, and the facts prove it, that the strength of the people can prevent the violation of world peace.

China's Example for Peace

Mohammed Tabrani,

Chairman of the Indonesian-Chinese Friendship Association

The Indonesian people are peace-loving and oppose aggression of every kind. The People's Republic of China is pursuing the same goal with Indonesia, that is: love of peace and opposition to aggression.

It is no exaggeration to say that the People's Republic of China is setting us an example in

struggling against aggression and winning peace for the nation. What I esteem most is the spiritual and material aid given by the Chinese people to the Korean people in their struggle against American aggression. Only a great people and a nation under great leadership could have given such aid as the Chinese People's Republic has given to the Korean people.

The Chinese people's aid to Korea has defeated the American aggression in Korea. It not only inflicted heavy losses on the American imperialists but also has caused the U.S. to lose prestige and position. America's position has been declining while that of the People's Republic of China is rising daily. The raising of the international status of the People's Republic of China benefits not only China but also all the Asian peoples and the peoples of the world who love peace and oppose aggression. That is why the People's Republic of China is an example to the Asian nations in their defence of world peace and opposition to aggression.



ONE YEAR OF RESISTANCE TO U.S. AGGRESSION

(Continued from page 8)

increase production and had a powerful stimulating effect on national industry. Up to September 25 this year, the donations bought 2,481 aeroplanes.

Our people understand very well that whole-hearted support of the volunteers on the Korean front is the most important task of the day. In addition to those clamouring to go to the front as fighters, who are far in excess of those who can be accepted, many railwaymen, truck drivers, medical and anti-epidemic personnel have volunteered for service in Korea. There are now at least 50 Chinese volunteer medical teams in that country whose members include many noted doctors.

Nor can we neglect to mention the campaign to collect gifts for the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers, as well as for the relief of Korean war refugees. Up to May 30 this year, the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression had collected over 118 billion Yuan, 770,000 gift parcels and 1,264,000 items of other gifts in this popular campaign.

The volunteers fighting in Korea are warmly admired by all our people, who make a point of surrounding their dependents at home with care and honour. In the countryside, fellow-villagers do voluntary work on land belonging to the families of men in Korea. In the cities, members of volunteers' families are well looked after by the government.

A Chinese people's delegation visited the Korean front in March to convey to the volunteers there the gratitude and respect with which they are regarded. The volunteers, in their turn, have sent back delegates to report to the people at home. This exchange of delegations, and of reports of military heroism in the lines and productive heroism in field and factory, is a constant source of inspiration to us. It has greatly added to the fighting spirit of our people and their confidence in final victory.

There is no phase of our national life in which the campaign to resist American aggression and aid Korea is not a prime factor. Its imprint is felt in the herculean work of land reform which will be carried on in an area containing 150,000,000 rural people this year, in the patriotic emulation drives of workers and peasants for production, in the enthusiastic participation of industrialists and merchants in the donation campaign and their conscientious payment of taxes, in the reform movement now sweeping Chinese religious circles which are ridding their churches of imperialist influence, and in the mass movement to suppress counter-revolutionary elements.

Our people are fully aware that ultimate victory in the struggle against American aggression in Korea will not come easily. But it is vitally important to carry this struggle to a victorious conclusion. It is necessary in order to safeguard our borders, assure the freedom and independence of Korea and effectively check the U.S. plot to extend war in Asia through the rearmament of Japan. This is the road to peace in the Far East.

Return to New China

By Israel Epstein



I grew up, from my earliest childhood, in one of the imperialist-dominated "treaty ports" of old China. During the war with Japan, I saw the foul decay of the Kuomintang on the one hand and the heroism of the Chinese people, with the growth of their new forces, on the other. Then I spent six years in a United States which its rulers are trying to push into the night of fascism and the hell of war. Now, I have returned to the new China—the China of the people—that has already existed for two years.

Despite the obvious points of difference, the United States today smells much like China under the Kuomintang. There is the same suppression of progressive thought coupled with endless self-righteous boasting to hide bottomless ruling-class corruption. There is the same blare of propaganda to make the people believe that those who defend them are criminals while those who rob them are alone fit to lead. There is the same alliance of government secret agents with vile "intellectual" turncoats and prostitutes on the one hand and the actual criminal underworld on the other.

In 1941, at the time of the New Fourth Army Incident, I saw gangsters break the windows of the bookstore on the ground floor of the *Hsin Hua Jih Pao* in Chungking, the only newspaper that dared openly tell the truth in the Kuomintang capital. In 1950, when the leaders of the U.S. Communist Party were under indictment, I saw hoodlums break the windows of the bookstore on the ground floor of the Jefferson School in New York, the only school that dared openly teach the truth in the capital of American Big Business. In 1946, Kuo Mo-jo and other Chinese cultural leaders were beaten by paid toughs for daring to meet in Chungking and demand the peace needed by the Chinese people. In 1949, hoodlums at Peekskill, New York, beat up hundreds of people and threatened to lynch Paul Robeson, the pride and light of America's democratic culture, for daring to lift his great voice for the peace the American people need no less than any other.

In China under the Kuomintang, one remembers, every progressive idea was persecuted as a reflection of the influence of the "alien party." How laughable this is today, when the Communist Party has led the Chinese people to their first true

independence and ownership of their own soil. In America under Truman, the same cry of "alien" is raised against all progressive action—but history will move in the same way and deliver the same verdict. Reactionaries and fascists are pretty much the same everywhere, whether the little, moustache hides an Adolf Hitler, a Chiang Kai-shek or merely a posturing Mr. Acheson in a world where so many of his ilk have already come to grief. There is no originality in their methods and no originality in their main motive—which is fear of the people and of the future and of all thought that serves the people or the future. It must be admitted that, in this at least, they have reason. The peoples everywhere have either won or are marching towards victory—the only thing that varies is the time that separates those who have not yet won from the hour of their triumph.

HOW NEW CHINA LOOKS

How do things look in China, where the people have taken over? In China today the past has ceased to be a shackle, and one can already see the outlines of the future.

This was forcibly brought home to me as soon as our ship cast anchor at Taku Bar, at the mouth of the river that leads to Tientsin. The longshoremen who climbed briskly aboard were different as day from night from the ragged, haggard, contract gang port workers of Kuomintang days. They asked where we were going and I said "Peking." One of them demanded immediately, "Then you will see Chairman Mao?" I answered that I hoped, indeed, to catch sight of him at the October celebration. Perhaps I gave the wrong impression, but a score of men soon gathered, pointing us out and explaining excitedly, "They are going to see Chairman Mao, they are going to see Chairman Mao." What a contrast to my eight years as correspondent in various Kuomintang capitals, when I never heard anyone, soldier, sailor, tinker or tailor, indicate the slightest interest in whether I had ever seen or was likely to see Chiang Kai-shek. The reason is clear. Mao Tse-tung belongs to the people.

On the train inland, I did not see the old contrast between the finely appointed first-class coaches in the rear, filled with foreigners and officials, and the filthy third-class wagons close to the engine, full of the poor. There were only two kinds of coaches here, both spotlessly clean. Since this was a small train it had only one car with separate compartments, which was reserved for mothers and children! The railways too now belong to the people and are run for their benefit. They are better and more efficiently run, incidentally,

ISRAEL EPSTEIN, journalist and author of *The Unfinished Revolution in China*, has just returned to this country after several years of travel in the United States and Europe.

than in the days of the Kuomintang and the imperialist supervisors who "looked after things" in the interests of bondholders abroad.

The countryside the train passed through the first hour from the sea was familiar to me, yet no longer the same. I remembered it as unproductive, salt-soiled, covered more with weeds and scrub than with crops. Now it was rich-green with rice, never grown in this northern region before, and crisscrossed with neat new irrigation ditches. The earth itself, I was told when I enquired, had been washed free of salt with water from many pump-stations. The fields no longer belonged to the landlords but to the tillers, who cared for it as never before.

In Tientsin, the city in which I spent my early years, I saw great department stores jammed with goods of every description and full of customers of a totally new type—workers and peasants. Time was when anyone in worker or peasant garb would not only lack the money to go into such shops; if he did venture in, the clerks would never dream of serving him, but on the contrary would try to push him out of the door. Now, with better wages and no rents or interest to rob them, the former poor were the buyers. Also in Tientsin, I saw the old marble government buildings of the former foreign "concessions" erected to overawe the people of China, turned into public libraries for all.

In Shanghai, some time later, I saw the skyscraper strongholds of imperialist banks bearing signs such as "General Labour Union." This is as indicative of great change as if the Greater New York C.I.O. Council, or Trades and Labour Council, took over No. 1 Wall Street for offices, meetings and educational activities. Of all street and other repairs done in Shanghai last year, I learned, 70 per cent was in the workers' quarters—a figure that reminded me of the contrast between the way New York City cares for Park Avenue and, let us say, Williamsburg or Red Hook or the way Chicago cares for the Lake Shore Drive on the one hand and South Halsted on the other. What is to be concluded from all this? That the cities of China belong to the people too.

In ever-magnificent Peking, I saw the gold-tile roofed palaces and temples, built by dynasties of emperors and later turned into pleasure-grounds for foreign tourists, really used, for the first time, by the common folk whose forefathers both paid for them and built them with bitter labour and consummate skill. Tai Miao, the old Temple of the Imperial Ancestors, for example, is now the Workers' Palace of Culture.

Everywhere there is a sense of buoyancy and activity, different equally from the despair that one often saw in the past and the passive good-nature which foreign visitors used to praise so highly, no doubt comforted by the thought that the Chinese people would tolerate their oppressed state forever. The Chinese people today are not passively accepting fate. They are joyfully remaking it. One can see this joy in the eyes of workers, peasants, intellectuals and even of many people who

thought themselves well off in the old society but now know they were only asleep.

These are only the surface signs, the achievements of only two years of liberation. The entire Chinese people know that they only represent a beginning; even though it is a great beginning eloquent with proof that no difficulties exist which cannot be overcome. New wealth and industry, undreamed of before and still non-existent today, are needed to build a really abundant and cultured life. Every honest person now understands that only labour is needed to create this, and therefore both works better himself and respects all others who work. The warm, proud word "Comrade" has replaced old distinctions of rank and status.

While it is common knowledge that there are still both enemies abroad and remnant reactionaries at home, neither able to reconcile themselves to the idea that the Chinese people are now producing for themselves and not for any parasite, the people are confidently resolved to defend both their achievements and their prospects. That is why they have rallied so firmly around their government, which can be as resolute in smashing imperialist and reactionary efforts to restore the past as it has been in opening the people's road to the future. That is why young men and women volunteer, with the warm approval of the whole nation, to drive the American-led invasion out of neighbouring Korea and from the gates of China forever. There are no war jitters here and no jingoism, but only a determination to go on building, to let nothing stand in the way.

THE PEACE PRIZE

On September 18, which happened to be the 20th anniversary of the invasion of China's north-eastern provinces by Japan, I saw Soong Ching Ling, widow of Sun Yat-sen, receive the International Stalin Peace Prize "For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations."

The ceremony was extremely simple yet extremely impressive. Honouring this great, modest and steadfast Chinese woman were the ruling peoples of the great land mass that stretches from Berlin to Canton, with their 800,000,000 inhabitants building for peace, united in friendship and mutual aid, unprecedentedly strong in their common alliance with the mighty Soviet land of Socialism. Honouring her too were many millions in other countries, where the working people do not yet rule but where men and women of goodwill, from all sections of society, are rising to prevent a new war.

The atmosphere at the ceremony was one of unbending hatred for war-breeding imperialism, and of brotherhood with all peoples of the world. The famous Soviet writer, Ilya Ehrenburg, who presented the medal on behalf of fighters for peace everywhere, spoke with warmth and compassion of "the mothers and wives of American soldiers who have been sent by people bereft of their reason and conscience to conquer Korea, the ordinary women of America."

The great Chilean poet, Pablo Neruda, recited a poem he had written for the occasion in which

he contrasted U.S. rulers who "with our wealth forge weapons to enslave other peoples" with the real people of the Americas—the workers in mines, factories and fields, the scholars and poets of democratic vision.

Soong Ching Ling, in accepting the prize, stingingly branded the murderers of Korean infants, the judicial lynchers of the innocent young Negro Willie McGhee. But she too made the distinction sharp and clear. "The U.S. banker-generals may be able to snap their whips and have governments jump, but when it comes to whipping the people into line, that is another question. The people balk. The reason is that they fear and abhor war. They want peace."

POWER FOR PEACE

On October 1, in Peking, I saw the celebration of the second anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

As I watched the military parade, with its heavy tanks, self-propelled big guns, jet planes, motorised troops, infantry and cavalry, my thoughts often reverted to other places and other scenes. I remembered all the ordinary working and thinking people in the United States who had honoured me by asking me to lecture to their organisations about the struggles of the Chinese people, the keen, earnest audiences in union halls, clubrooms and schoolrooms in New York and Newark, Boston and Springfield, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington, Chicago and Cleveland and Duluth, San Francisco and Palo Alto and Los Angeles. Not once but a hundred times, someone in the audience would stand up and ask soberly and anxiously, re-

calling the long and bloody history of efforts to suppress the Chinese revolution, "Can the Chinese people defend their achievements and hopes against attack and destruction?"

The answer of the parade is that they can. It is conclusive not merely because of the heavy weapons displayed and the mastery with which they were manoeuvred in the great flagstoned square outside the Tien An Men. It is conclusive because the army that has acquired these weapons and the skill to use them is the same people's force which, without a single plane and without a tank corps, made mincemeat of the reactionary army of Chiang Kai-shek, financed with billions of U.S. dollars, armed with the most modern products of U.S. war plants and advised by the most vaunted strategists of the Pentagon. It is conclusive because this army, animated by the same spirit and cause that gave unconquerable strength to the straw-sandaled riflemen in faded blue whom I saw long ago in Yen-an and the resistance bases behind the Japanese lines of North China, will never menace any other people on their own soil but can defend its own land and people with new and devastating power. It is further conclusive because this army of peace and progress is part of the great world camp of peace and progress which includes the Soviet Union and many other forces and armies, and which has limitless reserves including men and women of goodwill in the United States itself. In token of these facts, the Tien An Men was flanked that day, as always, by two slogans:

"Long live the People's Republic of China!"

"Long live the great unity of the peoples of the world!"

A Short Story

The Great Felicity

Chang Shih

It was 20 years ago. Lao Tung was just turned 44 when once again his wife's belly swelled imperceptibly bigger and bigger. As soon as the pregnancy entered its eighth month, Lao Tung called on the midwife, bought eggs, noodles and sugar....

He already had two daughters, so he prayed:

"Be merciful, Goddess of Birth! Give me a baby boy. I'll even eat chaff and vegetables so that he'll have a happy life. I shall send him to school and let him study till he's 20. When he's got learning he will glorify his ancestors."

In those days of waiting, Lao Tung would hail all whom he met on the street. Everyone knew just what was the matter with him. Orders had been placed in town for baby silver rings, symbolic locks and a mosquito net. If it was a boy, these orders would be immediately executed. Meanwhile, Lao Tung put aside two bags of wheat: these could be

changed into money when the day came to celebrate.

Then, one day, the baby came.

In the room, the mother groaned with the pains of childbirth; outside, Lao Tung waited, a smile on his face. A group of people gathered in the arch of the doorway, waiting for the news. To the inquisitive ones Lao Tung would shake his head and say:

"Not yet. Don't be impatient!"

Some time passed. Then Lao Tung came out. The waiters crowded round him:

"Is it the Great Felicity or the Lesser Felicity?"

Lao Tung made no answer but walked straight on towards the north of the village. The crowd followed him anxiously thinking he was setting out for a doctor. Then somebody from behind shouted:

"Come back, you fellows! Don't follow him!"

It was Liu Erh-sao the midwife.
". . . he's not pleased," she added.

All understood at once. Some secretly followed Lao Tung and found him sitting on his ancestor's tomb muttering something to himself. He was probably saying something to this effect: Alas, the line of this tomb has been broken!

Lao Tung and his wife were harve-
sting when the leader of the militia
rushed up to him and said:

"Come home quickly! There's
good news for you from the front."

"The front?" Lao Tung was taken
by surprise.

"Yes! Your third girl, San Tuo!"

On hearing this the old couple
started instantly for home, forget-
ting the already-bundled *kaoliang*
in the field.

Now this San Tuo was the very
girl born to Lao Tung and his wife
20 years ago. Lao Tung had been deeply disappointed
and would often raise his eyebrows and mutter:

"Ai! I haven't done anything against my con-
science all my life; why has my family line been cut
short?"

He grieved for his ancestors. So he gave the
baby the name of "San Tuo" ("Third Too Much")
meaning that she was an unwanted extra mouth to
feed.

Then the Communists came. San Tuo was sent
to school. Because she was bright she was elected
leader of her student organisation. When she left
middle school she joined a field hospital as a nurse,
so that the People's Government treated her family
as a Liberation Army family. Lao Tung no longer
complained about this "too much" daughter. He
often told others:

"The Communist Party saved our San Tuo. If
it were not for them she would never have gone
to school. Now she's doing her bit for the country
at the front. She's even more useful than me!"

When Lao Tung and his wife got home, a crowd
was already gathered in the courtyard. When they
saw the couple they surged around them and
showered congratulations on them.

While everybody was chattering away, the two
parents just smiled and smiled. Set in a crystal
clear glass frame, the object of the excitement (a
certificate of merit, in fact) shone forth in a glow-
ing golden light.

That night Lao Tung had a celebration in his
courtyard. Village cadres, representatives of the
people's organisations, San Tuo's former teachers,
Lao Tung's old friends, were all there. All were
happy beyond words and many a toast was drunk.

Suddenly, Lao Tung turned away. His friends
thought he had had a drink too much, but when
they discovered that his eyes were filled with tears,
which glistened in the moonlight, they cried:



Lao Tung had a celebration.

Drawing by Chen Chin-yen

"What's this? And today's supposed to be a
happy day?"

Erh Kuo, his old friend, said to him:

"Cheer up, lah! I remember how you shed
tears the day San Tuo was born. But why cry now
when everything's changed?"

Wiping his eyes, Lao Tung said:

"It's nothing. It's only because I feel I owe
San Tuo an apology. I wasn't fair to her. If it
hadn't been for the Communist Party she would
have been kept at home and humiliated, wouldn't
she? But now it's all clear to me: girls are just as
good as boys!"

All the women chorused:

"Old feudalism has been the enemy of us
women, but in the new society we've all become
masters."

Suddenly, Feng Kuei, the head of the village,
broke out in a loud voice, as if he was addressing
a big meeting:

"Fellow villagers! Today, brother Lao Tung
has good news of San Tuo: a Great Felicity! Now,
everyone realises it's all the same whether you
have a boy or a girl."

"That's right!" shouted everyone, raising their
cups.

"Just because San Tuo was a girl," continued
Feng Kuei, "we all missed our drink. Tonight, I
propose we have three cups: the first for the one
we missed 20 years ago; the second to celebrate the
occasion today, and the third is to San Tuo in the
hope that she will rescue more wounded, get more
honours and serve the people to the end!"

No sooner had Feng Kuei finished, than there
followed the clamorous noise of cups clinking, the
old folk playing finger games, talking and laughing
heartily, while the young men of the village, moved
by the scene, began to sing, the clear notes of
their song sweeping through the village.

First Steps in Mechanised Farming

Han Ting

As the rim of the sun rose slowly over the eastern horizon, the plump new wheat piled up in the grain tank of the combine until it almost overflowed. Crew-leader Sun grabbed a red signal flag and waved it high overhead. Immediately a truck shot out from the grain drying lot half a mile away. A few minutes later it came abreast of the lurching harvester. Sun pulled a long blast on his whistle to signal the tractor driver to stop. Then he put the unloading auger in gear, pulled open the slide door at the bottom of the grain tank and watched the wheat pour into the truck.

"That makes 26 full tanks for the two shifts," he said.

"That's a new record," said the truck driver. "You'll get the flag again today alright."

The tractor ahead was already proudly flying two red flags which Sun and his crew had won for leading the harvest on previous days. A third flag would make them champions of the whole farm.

"Did you hear that?" Sun yelled to the tractor driver. "Let's get going. Maybe we can get another tankful before the day-shift comes on!"

Peasants Run Combines

Two years ago neither 20-year-old Sun nor any of his crew had ever seen a gasoline engine, to say nothing of a tractor or a combine. Now these former peasant boys have mastered not only tractor driving and the use of trailing implements but also the operation of combines, the most complicated of all agricultural machines.

This proficiency, remarkable as it may seem to an outsider, surprises no one at the farm. A driver with two years' experience is an old hand in China. The whole of New China's state farm programme, outside of the Northeast, is not yet three years old. All the personnel, from tractor drivers to farm managers, now running large mechanised farms in eight provinces, have been trained in that short time.

Most of them have been trained at the School for Mechanised Agriculture at Shuangchiao, a small town east of Peking. This is the centre from which, in the not too distant future, a new mechanised agriculture will spread throughout the length and breadth of China freeing the peasants after centuries of drudgery with the hoe, the sickle and the wooden plough.

The school is run by the Ministry of Agriculture through the State Farm Management Bureau. In addition to the school the Bureau is responsible for the operation of 17 state farms, machine tractor stations, and a large supply base. The farms are spread out all the way from the spring wheat lands of Suiyuan to the rice paddies of the lower Yangtse Valley.

These farms already cultivate by machine over 300,000 *mou* (50,000 acres) and raise everything—from

wheat, rice and millet to cotton and hemp and even hot house tomatoes. The variety of crops, soils and climate makes the work extremely complicated both agriculturally and mechanically. Yet outstanding achievements have already been registered. Most of the farms are already operating on a sound basis and are paying their own way.

Starting from Scratch

When the State Farm Management Bureau began reclaiming wasteland and setting up large farms of 3,000 to 10,000 acres, it had to start from scratch with everything, but especially with personnel. There were few people in the country who could drive a tractor, even fewer who knew how to repair one, and no one at all with any experience in managing 500 acres, not to mention several thousand.

Before liberation there were many graduates in agricultural economics but most flocked into the banks where they became skilled at fleecing the peasants. None of them knew anything about farm cost accounting. Yet a state farm without cost accounting is like a blind man.

It is in the solution of such problems as these that the School for Mechanised Agriculture has developed into a unique institution. Here are trained not only tractor drivers and mechanics, but brigade leaders, technicians, agriculturists, accountants and farm managers.

The school is housed in a former Japanese barracks which had to be renovated after four years of Kuomintang neglect and looting. Two thousand *mou* (approximately 330 acres) of fertile land, where the Japanese once grew vegetables and raised hogs for their invading troops, now comprise the school farm.

Since the school opened in the fall of 1949, 1,633 students have graduated from the various courses. But this hardly gives an idea of the scale of the programme, for many returned again and again for further training and specialisation. Combine operator Sun, for instance, first took a short course in wheel tractors, then attended two consecutive winter training periods, one on crawler tractors, and one on tractor maintenance, and finally came to Shuangchiao school again for the combine short course.

The school has changed much in the last two years and continues to change according to the needs of the farms and its own internal progress.

Originally hundreds of tractor drivers were trained. Now the farms are beginning to take over that task themselves and the school is preparing to train technicians. In the beginning the school had no teachers at all, but now there is a well-trained staff and the best teachers of farm mechanisation in the world: Soviet tractor and state farm experts, have come to help.

When the school first opened, the students sat outdoors and in winter blew on their fingers all through the lectures. Now there are classrooms with desks and chairs and built-in blackboards. Buildings are going up all the time. Students who graduated three months ago hardly recognise the place when they come back.

Although the first years were filled with difficulties, these were gradually solved and progress was steady.

The first and most basic difficulty was a lack of teachers. In 1950 when the first kerosene burning crawler tractors, fresh off the Stalingrad assembly lines, arrived at the school, no one on the staff had ever seen, much less driven, a tractor of that type. Only with the help of some student drivers from the Northeast were they able to get them started up and driven off the flat cars.

But plans had been made for ploughing up 300,000 *mou* (50,000 acres) and the spring then was only two months away. There were less than 60 days which to train hundreds of drivers, their mechanics and brigade leaders.

Who was to do the teaching? There was only one solution—the students themselves. From their midst a number were selected who had had a little more experience than the rest. Among them were several graduates in agricultural engineering, a couple of truck mechanics, and a few workers who had driven wheel tractors.

These became the “teachers.” By working hard at night, taking the tractors apart and studying how they worked, they were able to keep one jump ahead of the “students,” and hold classes every day.

As there were no classrooms at that time, often there would be four lectures going on simultaneously in one huge gutted hall which had once been the central exchange of the Japanese troops' radio-telephone system. It was more like a four-ring circus than a class, each teacher trying to talk louder than the next so that his students might hear him.

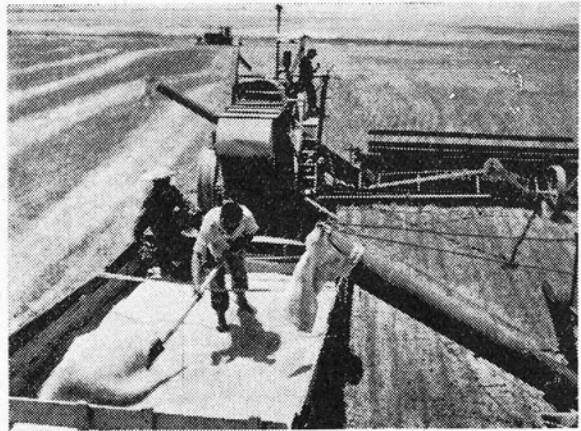
In the end the problem was solved. The students returned to the farms, drove the tractors, ploughed the land, and got in a crop. The first year of real mechanisation was underway.

Of those chosen to teach that winter several remained at the school to become the first regular teaching staff. In the next few months they guided several hundred young peasants, workers and demobilised soldiers, including 36 girls, through the intricacies of internal combustion engines, multiple plate steering clutches, crawler tracks, multiple bottom ploughs, and 24-row grain drills. The graduates were promptly sent out to the farms as reinforcements.

The Turning Point

The fall of 1950 was a historical turning point for the school. For it was then that the first Soviet experts arrived—a tractor mechanic with 30 years' experience, the manager of a large tractor plant, a combine expert, and a director of a machine tractor station.

There were thousands of questions for them to answer. Cadres and workers from every level, from farm managers to tool room assistants, were called in from the farms. The teachers once again became



Soviet harvesters are helping to introduce modern large-scale farming to China's countryside

students, and a winter training programme began which none of the participants will ever forget.

Once again the fast approaching spring drove the school into a day-and-night campaign. From dawn till dark the Soviet experts lectured, demonstrated, explained and answered questions.

The students formed brigades according to their work. The farm managers concentrated on organisational and management problems, the tractor drivers on long-term maintenance, the agriculturists on the new methods of Michurin and Lysenko. The accountants learned about Soviet bookkeeping methods. For all of them the main method of study was discussion in mutual-aid groups.

Study by Mutual Aid

Mutual aid study is common throughout New China. It is especially important at the School for Mechanised Agriculture because the students come from every walk of life and every level of education, from those who cannot write their names to middle school and even college graduates. At the same time the subject matter is very complicated, involving as it does electricity and fine measurement. In addition, time is short and facilities limited. It is impossible to divide the students according to all their various levels and give courses to suit the experience of each.

Just the opposite is done. The basic units in any class are the mutual-aid groups which purposely include students of every level. Their aim is to help each other and to raise the general level of the whole student body rather than produce a few outstanding experts. After all, one or two brilliant drivers can't keep a 10,000-acre farm running. The students teach each other to read and write. He who understands electricity explains to those who don't. He who is clever at figures shows the rest how to read a micrometre.

The results of this system are astonishing. There is the example of Wang Li-mei, for instance. She was a slave girl from a landlord's house who couldn't even write her name when she came to the school. In six months she learned not only how to drive tractors and use farm machinery, but to write her own

lecture notes. Before graduation she was elected as a study and labour model.

During the winter of 1951 mutual-aid study groups were especially active. All evenings were given over to the groups and after dark the school buzzed like a beehive. Lights shone everywhere, and discussions went on on any number of subjects.

The arguments were long and sometimes heated. Often the students and staff did not get to bed before midnight and even after group discussion was over knots of twos or threes could still be seen absorbed in earnest talk.

Unity of Theory and Practice

This brings us to another aspect of the work—the close relation between theory and practice at the school. It is because the managers, technicians and drivers are right out of the fields, the irrigation works, the repair shops, and the farm offices, and will soon return to them, it is because they are faced with a thousand practical problems that will not wait for solution, that they listen so eagerly in class and discuss so vigorously in the evenings.

Unity of theory and practice is promoted at Shuangchiao in many ways.

In the past many students studied tractors without ever having a chance to see one. They learned about combines through pictures in books. This is certainly not the case with this school. As far as machinery goes the school has samples of all kinds, from garden tractors to 80 horsepower diesels, from horse-drawn mowers to self-propelled combines. When necessary, the State Farm Supply Base next door can supply what is missing.

When the students study any machine, they have it there before them, take it apart and put it together again, and take it out to the field and use it.

The short courses for combine operators which have been held in the last two years are perhaps the best example of this. The best tractor drivers from all the farms were called to the school a month to six weeks before harvest time. They studied combines in the classroom and on the lot for two weeks and then went, together with their teachers, to join the harvest.

This year's class went to a Honan state farm where the wheat matures early. There they assembled both self-propelled and tractor-drawn combines and harvested 1,200 acres of wheat. By the time they returned to their own crops they had a pretty good idea of how to go about it.

It is through such intensive and practical courses as these that Sun, the crew leader mentioned earlier in this article, and dozens of others became combine operators only two years after they first saw a tractor.

The teachers on their part, not only give courses and follow them up with work in the field but they actually run the school farm. The soils and crops instructor is vice-farm manager. The head of the Agricultural Engineering Department is in charge of the farm's tractors and implements. Other teachers hold various positions on the farm in accordance with their ability and training.

The main emphasis of the farm so far has been on cotton culture. In the many practical experi-

ments conducted, outstanding successes have already been achieved with close spacing, a new Soviet technique.

Although cotton now takes first place, more and more stress is being put on livestock. In order to maintain soil fertility with machine cultivation, crop rotations, which include legumes and grasses, are necessary. This in turn means livestock, and especially dairy cattle on a large scale. Hence the school is building up the first state farm dairy herd. This foundation herd will later supply stock to all farms. Much interest has also been shown in the Ukrainian large white hogs, and the Leghorn hens which the school is also breeding. Already farms are sending students to learn the poultry, hog raising, and dairy business at the school. Techniques worked out at the school will soon be taken up by state farms everywhere, and from them will spread to the peasants.

Advanced Techniques

For all of the above enterprises the cadres at the school are not only adopting the most advanced agricultural techniques but are also working out advanced Socialist management methods. This spring the school led all farms in Socialist type competition for the fulfilment of production plans. As the campaign got underway, departments challenged one another, daily bulletins were circulated and large, coloured graphs marked up. Bonuses were distributed to all who surpassed the monthly quotas.

The dairy herd exceeded the plan by 800 lbs. of milk in April and by another 200 lbs. in May. The May quota of the poultry was set high but with great exactness. It had a surplus of only one egg.

The point is that by actually running a farm, even though a small one, the leaders and teachers at the school keep in close touch with reality.

Even so, they are hard put to it to keep up with the students who return for winter or rotational training. The drivers on the large farms, using tractors day and night, ploughing up, planting, and harvesting virgin wastes, gain experience and skill rapidly. They soon learn more about the practical use of machinery, especially minor idiosyncracies—what various small noises mean and how to adjust to correct them—than the instructors can possibly learn through their work in the school and classrooms.

In the last two years these drivers have changed tremendously. It is not simply that they have learned a new technique. These former peasants have been moulded into workers who more and more think and act like the industrial workers of the cities.

These young workers in agriculture are something completely new in China. Armed with the most progressive Soviet science and technique they are the bearers of a new proletarian culture to the countryside. They are the tillers of the soil who can read and write, who know a volt from an ampere, the importance of a thousandth of an inch, the need for scientific crop rotation. And what is even more important, they bring with them a new Socialist outlook towards labour, towards service to the people and to the nation.

PATRIOTIC PACTS

P. C. Yu

In early October last year the American invaders in Korea had plunged across the 38th Parallel and advanced, ravaging the land, to the Yalu River, the border of People's China. U.S. planes were bombing and strafing Chinese soil. Shells whined over the river boundary. The first units of the Chinese people's volunteers joined hands with the Korean People's Army. At home Chao Kuo-yu, the famous lathe-operator of the Northeast, launched the patriotic new record movement for more production to build up and defend the new China. The enormous revolutionary enthusiasm of the people, who had just completed the liberation of the entire mainland of China in a magnificent burst of vigour, not only did not subside, but now rose to a new pitch. The people were determined to preserve the achievements of the liberation, carry forward the building of the new society at an accelerated pace and smash U.S. attempts to destroy the work of reconstruction.

At the Korean front, the KPA and the Chinese volunteers routed the invaders, forced them back. In the rear, turning the vast energies of patriotism into the simple, direct and concrete terms of everyday life, the people began to make patriotic pacts, solemn pledges to carry out definite undertakings in aid of the nation. The press reported them. The news spread. China became conscious of a new popular movement, a new invention of the people that channeled and poured their enthusiasm with mighty effect into creative and self-transforming activities.

Workers, peasants, employees, intellectuals, professional people, businessmen and housewives drew up pacts. Factory workers pledged and undertook to save materials, improve working methods. Scientific methods replaced wasteful and out-moded practices and productivity increased with revolutionary speed. Peasants invented new, more effective implements, rationalised ancient field tasks to make use of new techniques for increased production. Shopkeepers put a new meaning into service for the people, announced fixed prices, put an end to time-wasting bargaining, themselves stepped up the fight against any attempt at speculation. Neighbourhood housewives found an end to old bickerings, a new harmony in collective endeavours to aid the country.

A Nation-Wide Movement

These are only a few results of the pacts. For these pledges, individual or collective, are more than mere undertakings to work better. They reflect the deepening understanding of the people that it is they who now rule the country through their All-Circles People's Representative Conferences, their people's governments, that the state factories and enterprises are theirs, that every achievement is a common gain.

Typical pacts are joint undertakings of workshop brigades, mutual-aid teams, working groups, factory departments, enterprises, laboratories, shops. Many are individual. So that a whole factory may be covered by a general enterprise pact, with subsidiary shop pacts, brigade pacts and individual pledges. It



The crew of the record-breaking locomotive named after Mao Tse-tung discuss their patriotic pact

is thus almost impossible to give an over-all figure of the number of people in this movement, but an idea of its vastness can be gained from the fact that in Peking alone by May this year, 1,350,000 of its two million inhabitants had signed patriotic pacts. In the industrial Northeast and Shanghai the percentage was even higher.

The pledges made are highly realistic. They are worked out in open and detailed discussion by the whole participating group. They usually contain a general patriotic undertaking to serve the Motherland, support the People's Government and zealously observe normal production standards and discipline. Then follow specific undertakings. These vary greatly from place to place, from trade to trade, from person to person. It is a characteristic of the pacts that, even when made by a group, they express and sum up the specific undertakings of each individual participant and his work.

In a Mukden factory the brigade of lathe operators led by Ma Heng-chang, which had already made itself famous for its achievements in the patriotic emulation movement, drew up its new patriotic pact in July this year. All 30 members of the brigade took part in the workshop meeting. They undertook to exceed their original production targets for the second half of the year by 10 per cent, and ensure that 99 per cent of their products would be up to standard. They set aside 50 per cent of their bonus money and a day's wages a month for the volunteers in Korea. They all pledged themselves to study in night school, make a weekly check-up of how the pact was being fulfilled and apply the Kovalev system still more thoroughly to raise productivity. (This system initiated by the Soviet engineer Kovalev studies the way each worker does the same process of work, selects the most efficient methods for each part of the process and then combines them to make a model routine for the whole job.)

At the end of the month when the brigade checked progress it could report that the target had been fulfilled a day ahead of schedule, that 99.3 per cent of the products were up to standard and that as a result of the Kovalev method individual productivity had been raised from two to six and a half times. In addition, two apprentices had been trained to work independently.

The Ma Heng-chang brigade, it is true, is a model and a consistent record breaker, but multiply such spirit and achievement on a national scale and one begins to comprehend the full immensity of the significance of the patriotic pacts.

The First Pact

The first patriotic pact in China was drawn up in Peking on November 7, 1950. At a rally of 325 representatives of more than 130 trade, industrial and commercial organisations, a five-point pledge was spontaneously given to support the movement to aid Korea and to protect the Motherland against American aggression. All participants undertook to ensure adequate supplies for the people, to pay taxes on time, to counter rumour-mongering and combat any form of speculation that might harm the front. All decided to step up their cultural and political studies with particular reference to current affairs. In this way the pact channeled love for the Motherland and disgust with the U.S. intriguers into well-defined activities in which the businessmen could most effectively aid the country. Other cities quickly followed suit. In such large centres as Tientsin, Nanking, Sian and Hankow, over 60 per cent of the citizens signed such pacts. In Taiyuan, Shansi Province, delegates from 165 industrial shock brigades met in May to discuss how to raise production. They voted to join the nation-wide patriotic emulation drive which had been launched by the Ma Heng-chang brigade, and included this in their own patriotic pact.

From the cities the patriotic pact movement spread to the countryside, to the tens of millions of peasants. Li Shun-ta's mutual-aid team in Shansi Province, which had taken the initiative in the patriotic emulation drive, again led the way with its patriotic pact. When 100,000 peasants in the vicinity of Canton celebrated the completion of land reform in the middle of March, they expressed their gratitude to the people's government and celebrated their victory by the conclusion of patriotic pacts. They undertook to increase production by improving their farm implements and techniques and by reclaiming all available land.

The movement has also penetrated deep into the remoter regions inhabited by national minorities. In the past these peoples suffered twofold exploitation, by their own ruling cliques and by reactionary Chinese governments. The benefits that they have already received from New Democracy has brought them a new consciousness of their place in the great family of the peoples of China.

In Northeast China, the Olunchun minority people who dwell in a richly forested area made the protection of their forests from fire a key point in their patriotic pact. It was agreed to mobilise every adult between 18 and 45 on a voluntary basis into fire-fighting teams, part of whose task would be to keep a constant fire-watch.

The patriotic pact movement has already developed a considerable body of experience. It is widely publicised by press and radio. Outstanding results are broadcast. Texts of pacts are posted up on factory or office walls. Many are beautifully decorated and written in a fine hand. As they well out of the people's enthusiasm, the activists, the members

of the Communist Party and Youth League, trade union cadres help to organise them, keep them firmly rooted in the people.

It is for this reason that serious discussions are always held before a pact is actually concluded, so that each participant has a chance to decide how it affects him, how he can and will participate. These discussions therefore often range far beyond the immediate points of the pacts. Sometimes, for instance, it is found that a worker has a store of experience that is not being drawn upon or that he is not learning as much as he could from his colleagues. To correct such drawbacks, pact discussions are first held by three and four persons and only subsequently by larger groups, so that each participant knows in detail what he will do to fulfil the terms.

Individual pact-makers frequently call in their colleagues to help them draw up their pacts or work out solutions for difficulties that might interfere with fulfilment. These discussions are often of a very personal nature. It may happen that a worker is so worried about "family affairs" that he cannot concentrate on his work properly. In such cases the Patriotic Pact Committee elected by the participants will enlist the support of the Party, trade union or enterprise administration to take the necessary action. As a result, a great many improvements have been made in the everyday life of the masses. Such discussions also help to correct the over zealous who put forward unrealistic targets that cannot possibly be achieved or those that are too vague, such as a pledge to "improve general efficiency" without stating what concrete measures must be taken.

How the pacts raise efficiency was shown recently at a Dairen chemical plant. Brigades here hold weekly technical conferences whose aim is to raise work efficiency. But one brigade's meetings were such routine affairs of generalised exhortation that finally no one bothered to attend. Meanwhile a neighbouring brigade got from its meetings valuable proposals to rationalise work by changes in the shift system, inspection of products, and so on. When the workers decided to make patriotic pacts, those in the first group discussed their meetings' failure and found that the leader of the second group was constantly searching out the best workers in the plant and inviting them to report their experiences at the meetings. They seized on this example and in addition invited one of the engineers to instruct them in mathematics and chemistry. They wrote into their pact not only a pledge to increase production but also their determination to study and attend meetings regularly.

Professional Groups' Pacts

Many professional groups have also made patriotic pacts. A group of Shanghai medical men agreed that they could best help their country by giving aid to Korea. As a result, 91 practitioners volunteered and were accepted for service in the Second Korea-bound Medical Corps. Those who remained behind pledged to make up for the absence of their colleagues in Shanghai's public health and anti-epidemic campaign and to co-operate with old-style practitioners of whom they had formerly been somewhat contemptuous. Peking actors and actresses as a result of their pact have produced six new plays

and 20 new songs. Journalists in their pacts undertake to write with more accuracy and aid their younger colleagues.

Patriotic pacts have also had a profound influence on neighbourly relations in the cities. People living in the same lane or street no longer "clear the snow only from their own doors," as the old Chinese saying goes, but have organised themselves into cooperative street units on the grounds of a common patriotism. Housewives and grandmothers are now seen at street meetings, exchanging information and views on sanitary measures, or helping each other in cultural studies. Just as workers and peasants are serving their country by increasing production, so housewives' pacts are helping families to live at peace both with themselves and their neighbours, bringing a deeper social unity and comradeship to the heart of the home front.

At the time it drew up its patriotic pact, An Jen Li with its 124 workers' households was an obscure alley in Tientsin. It was a rowdy place. Quarrels were daily occurrences, and there was gambling. The roadway was neglected. Despite the efforts of the new municipality, garbage was still being flung into its corners. It had no organised cultural activities either; 90 per cent of the women were illiterate. Somehow An Jen Li had remained a backwater. But finally the contrast with a model lane of the neighbourhood—peaceful, clean and cultured—became so obvious that An Jen Li residents decided that they must clean up. The whole lane gathered and made a patriotic pact pledging unity and mutual aid, an end to gambling and quarrels, and education for the illiterate. Attendance at the literacy classes soon jumped from a mere handful to over 100 people. Fifty women took early morning lessons before their children woke up.

Good neighbourliness was no longer a rare virtue in An Jen Li. More than once, old Ning Tung-chuan came out to clean his doorstep only to find that someone else had done it for him. When Yang Shou-ming's wife died and left him with an eight-

month-old baby, the neighbours took care of its feeding. From being a Tientsin eyesore, An Jen Li became national press news for exemplary fulfilment of its patriotic pact.

The pacts also help the housewives with their daily shopping. Shopkeepers have pledged themselves to give correct weight, correct change and genuine products at fair prices. Pact breakers, who are proved to have cheated, are made to hang up a sign outside saying what they have done. The old endless time-wasting bargaining in shops or markets is gone. There is little doubt how important the co-operation of traders has been in helping to maintain price stability throughout the war in Korea.

The pacts live and grow. At regular intervals check-ups are made. In many places prizes are given to successful groups by trade union organisations, local or enterprise administrations or by the Committees elected by the participants. At a recent review meeting held by 200 manufacturers and merchants in Hsinghsien, Shansi, 12 were named "Model Participants of the Patriotic Pact Movement." A general nation-wide check-up was made in June and July and the pacts were made more effective; new pledges were added. In a Tientsin paper mill, the Cheng Hsi brigade found they could increase output over the target set by their pact. They raised the old target of 7.7 tons a day to 7.9 tons. In Heilunkiang Province, 5,028 peasant mutual-aid teams revised their pacts to give more support to the donation campaign for planes and heavy arms for the people's volunteers in Korea.

The patriotic pacts have become a yardstick of the ever-growing political consciousness of the people. They give a vivid insight into their practical wisdom and self-sacrificing love of their fellow men. They channel this tremendous force of patriotism into concrete achievements, in every sphere of life, in factory and office, in town and country. They help produce more raw materials, more grain, more goods and machines to build and defend the people's China, bastion of peace in Asia.

A Call for Unity to Overseas Chinese

"Promote friendship with the people among whom you live for the defence of world peace," said Ho Hsiang-ning (Madame Liao Chung-kai), Director of the Commission for Overseas Chinese Affairs of the Central People's Government in a recent broadcast to overseas Chinese.

She called on her listeners to unite, support the Motherland and to strengthen their unity. "A strong and broad patriotic unity among all overseas Chinese irrespective of class, occupation, political views or religious belief should be developed," Ho Hsiang-ning said. "Only when you have achieved such unity will you be able to protect your legitimate interests under trying and difficult circumstances."

The mighty victories of China had raised the Motherland's prestige and, consequently, that of Chinese abroad. This was "the most powerful support and the most reliable factor and guarantee for the overseas Chinese." It was the consistent policy of the Central People's Government over the last two years to protect the legitimate rights of Chinese abroad. Every possible support had been given to them in their struggle for their rights thus increasing their confidence and strengthening their unity.

Ho Hsiang-ning described the many measures taken by the People's Government to aid Chinese deported from Malaya, Burma, the Philippines and Indonesia and to care for the families of overseas Chinese in China.

She made a call for the exposure of "all saboteur elements among overseas Chinese—the remnant Kuomintang gang who have fled abroad and are doing the dirty work of the imperialists by helping to persecute their own compatriots."



CURRENT CHINA

Sept. 26—Oct. 10, 1951



Purchasing Power Rises

Purchasing power in Northeast China this year has increased 53.5 per cent compared with last year and 140 per cent compared with 1949. This was reflected in the sales figures of the state trading companies. In the first half of 1951, the total value of consumer goods and raw materials supplied by these companies exceeded those for the corresponding period in 1950 by 60.9 and 256.7 per cent respectively.

Price Cuts

The Ministry of Trade has instructed state-owned enterprises to reduce prices of all major industrial materials by an average of 6.2 per cent as from September 25. This measure is designed to increase industrial output to meet the increased demands of the peasant population following the autumn harvest. These cuts follow the considerable reductions made only last July.

Light Industry Forges Ahead

Rehabilitation of China's light industries has been practically completed and new construction has begun, especially for the production of yarn, cloth and flour. As compared with the second half of 1950, production increases in several major categories from January to June this year (usually the six slack sales months) were as follows:

Automobile tyres	99%
Paper	25%
Leather belts (industrial use)	43%
Refined sugar	32.5%

The quality of many products has also been raised and production costs lowered.

New Coal Mining Records

There has been keen competition to create new tunneling records in coal mining since the August 1 record of 13.8 cubic metres per man-shift was set by the Liu Wu-chung brigade in the Tatung coalfield, Chahar Province. Average production has risen from 6.5 to 8.5 cubic metres per shift.

SSFA Anniversary

The second anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association was celebrated in Peking on October 5 at a plenary session of the Association's first national conference, with the announcement that its membership now totals 17 million. Peasants form the majority of the membership. The People's Liberation Army has joined *en masse*.

During the last two years the Association published 74 different periodicals and over 500 titles of books and pamphlets. Soviet films have been shown to tens of millions of people by 140 special teams organised by the Association.

Stalin's Statement on A-Bomb

Generalissimo Stalin's replies to questions asked by a *Pravda* correspondent on October 6, concerning the atom bomb were widely reported and commented on in the Chinese press.

Leading papers throughout the country noted the bankruptcy of the blackmailing policy of the U.S. imperialists and the important meaning of Stalin's statement in the fight for world peace.

Stalin's stand for prohibiting the atomic weapon was strongly supported. Warnings were given that the imperialists would reap a bitter harvest if they continued to plot the slaughter of peaceful people with atom bombs.

Against Rearming of Japan

The China Peace Committee issued a manifesto on October 1 calling on all the peace-loving peoples of Asia, including the Japanese people, to oppose U.S. rearming and occupation of Japan. The manifesto indicts American imperialism as the deadly enemy of the Asian peoples and calls for closer unity to defeat all U.S. plots.

Tree Planting

Tens of thousands of *mou* of waste land and desert in China have been planted with trees in the past two years. Over 300 million trees have been planted by individuals in 1950. In addition, the government planted nearly three million *mou* with trees for shelter belts in 1950. The 1951 plan called for a 70 per cent increase over 1950 in acreage to be planted. This has already been 83 per cent completed. Large-scale measures for forest protection have been taken, with 20,000 committees set up to prevent forest fires.

Bumper Hemp, Tobacco Crops

Bumper hemp and tobacco crops have been reported from all parts of the country. It is estimated that the total yield of hemp will greatly exceed the planned target, while the tobacco yield is expected to be 325 per cent greater than in 1950, according to figures given by the Ministry of Agriculture.

S.W. Silk Crop Promising

Reports from the Southwest, China's second largest silk-producing area, indicate that there will be a good crop this year. Five million kilogrammes of cocoons have been raised, from which 7,000 quintals of silk can be reeled. This represents a 36 per cent increase over 1950. The pre-liberation figure was only 4,000 quintals, but production has increased as a result of encouragement given to the silk breeders by the government buying policy and introduction of improved breeds of silk worms.

Agricultural Work Conference

The National Agricultural Work Conference convened by the Ministry of Agriculture ended in Peking on September 25, after drafting the 1952 production plan. This calls for restoration of pre-war production levels for grain and main industrial crops to raise the living standards of the people and to meet the needs of national defence.

New School System

On October 1, the Government Administration Council announced the introduction of a new school system for China. Schools for cadres, spare-time and technical schools will now become a part of the regular school system, while the time required for study in primary schools will be shortened by one year. The new system provides for the mass training of large numbers of cadres who are needed in construction work, and opens the way for all children of workers and peasants to receive at least elementary education.

Lu Hsun Anniversary

The 70th anniversary of the birth of the great writer Lu Hsun, was commemorated on September 25. Lu Hsun died in 1936. His writings now enjoy tremendous popularity and a special committee has been appointed to prepare his collected works for publication.

Protest to Thailand

The Commission for Overseas Chinese Affairs of the Central People's Government has issued a statement protesting against the mass arrests, deportations, and terrorisation of Chinese residents in Thailand. "The Thailand Government will be held responsible for all acts of persecution of Chinese residents," the statement said. Over 100,000 Chinese have been victimised recently on trumped-up charges that their identification cards were not in order.

INTERNATIONAL

The second anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Germany was celebrated in Peking on Oct. 7. Greetings were sent to President W. Pieck and Premier Grotewohl by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou.

Burmese Ambassador U Hia Maung presented his credentials to Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Central People's Government of China on September 27.

A Sino-German Cultural Cooperation Agreement was signed in Peking on October 9. This agreement followed the arrival in Peking of a three-man German delegation on Sept. 26.

Korean Front

Armistice Negotiations: Owing to U.N. insistence on a new conference site, Korean armistice negotiations suspended since August 22 have not been resumed. Following an exchange of messages, Generals Kim Il Sung and Peng Teh-huai on October 7 proposed that the area of the neutral zone be extended to embrace Kaisung and Munsan, and that the conference site be removed to Panmunjon, both sides being held responsible for maintenance of neutrality. While making this effort to resume negotiations, the generals again pointed out that the

U.N. Command could not evade responsibility for previous violations of the Kaisung neutral zone agreement. With General Ridgway agreeing to Panmunjon as the new site, the liaison officers of both sides met on October 10 to discuss the resumption of talks.

Enemy Attacks Repulsed: More than 46,000 U.S. and puppet troops were wiped out in September during the enemy's offensive. In the same period, the people's forces also brought down or damaged 288 enemy planes and destroyed a large number of enemy tanks.

China's Foreign Trade

In the past two years, China's foreign trade under the direction of the People's Government has resulted in a favourable trade balance for the first time in 73 years.

The volume of China's trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies in eastern Europe which has become far more important than trade with the capitalist countries, has been expanded during the current year in accordance with the stated government policy. During 1951, new trade agreements were signed with the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Korea, and the Democratic Republic of Germany. During the first nine months of 1951, the volume of trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies increased by 126 per cent compared with the corresponding period in 1950. The following figures show the radical changes which are taking place.

	Imports 1950	Imports, 1951 (planned)
Soviet Union	19.84%	44.70%
People's Democracies	1.37%	25.33%
Capitalist Countries	78.79%	29.97%
	Exports 1950	Exports, 1951 (planned)
Soviet Union	26.58%	51.51%
People's Democracies	3.87%	26.43%
Capitalist Countries	69.55%	22.06%

Industrial equipment and materials form the main item of imports from the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. For example, they accounted for over 97 per cent of this year's total imports from the Soviet Union. Moreover, the prices of commodities exchanged between China and the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies were fixed on the basis of the 1950 trade agreements and are not affected by price increases in capitalist countries brought about by their rearmament.

On the other hand, agricultural produce and peasant products from auxiliary occupations form the bulk of China's exports. Commodity exports this year far exceeded last year's total both in quantity and variety, with many local products finding foreign markets for the first time.

With these successes in foreign trade, the "blockade" and "economic sanctions" which imperialist countries have tried to maintain against China have boomeranged. In the United States, for example, the September prices of bristles, tung oil and other commodities, formerly imported from China, had risen one and a half times compared with November 1950.



On the Trail of the Invaders

Oil painting by Tung Hsi-wen